# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.—NO. 5. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1871. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.


## FIRST EDITION

### The State of Saulsbury.

### Message of One of the Family.

### Important Railway Case.

### The Penna. Central's Tributaries.

### Alexandria and Fredericksburg RR.

### Snowed Up on the Plains.

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc

### THE SAULSBURYS.

**One of the Family, who is Governor of Delaware, Sends a Message to the Legislature of the Diamond State—Some Choice Extracts Therefrom.**

We have been favored by Governor Gove Saulsbury with a neatly printed copy of his biennial message to the Legislature of Delaware, and append such extracts as are of general interest:—

The aggregate State debt now amounts to $1,622,000, and the debt less the investments of the State $557,850, a decrease of $48,000 during the last two years. It appears that there has been paid to the Treasurer, under the operation of the acts of the Legislature to provide revenue for the State, passed at the session of 1869, the sum of $120,577·78, of which amount $25,854·25 have been received, under the operation o f the law of 1864, from the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore, and from the Junction and Breakwater Railroad Companies. The Governor discusses the disagreements with the railroad companies at length, calls for legislation on the oyster bed and fishing questions, recommends some modification of the law for fixing the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Delaware, and recommends the establishment of a penitentiary, the revision of the statutes, and some legislation in regard to the common school system.

On the subject of the recent election, he says:

"I have learned through the public prints, and also from the representation of reliable citizens, that there were on the day of the last general election in this State, persons at or near the polls in Appoquinimink Hundred, and several other voting places in this State, falsely claiming to act as marshals under authority from the Federal Government, and assuming the right to interfere with the lawfully chosen election officers in the discharge of their duties. I recommend the passage of a law making such an offense a felony, punishable with the forfeiture of the right of suffrage, with such other penalties as the Legislature may deem expedient and proper, and the application of its provisions to all who may secure, solicit, or encourage the perpetration of such offense."

SAULSBURY ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Under the head of "Federal Affairs," we find the following choice commentary:—

"The people of this State are deeply interested in the management of Federal affairs, and have the right to insist upon a wise and just administration of the Federal Government under and within the limitations of the Constitution, and to demand that neither intimidation nor coercion be resorted to to defeat or nullify the wish of the people of any State or any number of States having the right to speak in reference to any question where the interests of the whole are concerned.

"In disregard of constitutional obligations, Congress and the Federal Executive have sought, by revolutionary means, to centralize and consolidate all political power in their own hands by attempting to control elections in the States. Without the power by direct act to amend the Constitution or alter its provisions, and unable to secure the voluntary consent of the number of States requisite for that purpose, they have forced some of the Southern States to consent to proposed amendments of the Constitution as a condition to representation in Congress, and have thereby nullified the legally expressed will of other States whose consent could not be secured, and whose proper and legal relations with the Federal Government have never been interrupted. Such action is a fraud upon the non-consenting States and upon the people of the whole country. It is a subject of congratulation, however, that the people in the late elections rebuked these acts of usurpation and tyranny, and we may well indulge the hope that the spirit of true patriotism will assert its superiority over party subserviency, and remove from power the representatives of a political organization which has failed, during a period of five years of profound peace, to bring the country back to the healthy condition in which it found it at the time of its advent to power in 1860."

SAULSBURY ON SUFFRAGE.

On the suffrage question the Governor says:—

"The question of suffrage has received so much attention for the past few years, and was so fully discussed in the late political canvass in this State, that I deem it unnecessary to do more than allude to the subject. Until recently no political party in the country has ventured to claim for the Federal Government any authority to determine the qualification of electors in the State, or to interfere with the just rights of the people of every State to determine all matters connected with their own local elections. The 'fifteenth amendment, adopted by fraud and coercion, and in opposition to the will of the white people of the country, has been condemned by the popular voice in almost every State of the Union, and in none more signally than our own. Its effects upon both races must prove injurious, and it is to be hoped that its condemnation by the people of the country will, at no distant day, lead to its repeal as a part of the Federal Constitution."

### IMPORTANT RAILWAY CASE.

**The Investigation into the Affairs of the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad Company—The Pennsylvania Central Running a Virginia Road.**

*From the Richmond Dispatch, Jan 5.*

The Committee on Roads of the Virginia Legislature, at its session of January 4, in compliance with the following resolution of the House, took up the subject therein mentioned:—

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Roads, etc., be instructed to inquire and report to the House how many shares of the capital stock of the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad Company have been regularly subscribed for according to law, and what payments in cash have been *bona fide* made into the treasury of the company on account of such subscription and not subsequently received therefrom by any of the said subscribers or by their authority; for how many shares of stock certificates have been issued by the said company or by any officer thereof, and for what consideration such certificates have been issued; also, to what amount, at their par value, the bonds of the said company have been issued, sold, or otherwise disposed of, and at what rate of discount; to whom the said bonds have been issued, and what was the consideration received for the same."

PRESIDENT ROBERTS TESTIFIES.

George L. Roberts, President of the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad, testified:—The attention of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company was attracted to this road from the fact that their line was locked up at Baltimore, and they were unable to make satisfactory arrangements to get freight and passengers through to Washington. That company is now building a line from Baltimore to Washington under a charter from the Maryland Legislature. When we got to Washington we found we were still as bad off. There was a gap between Alexandria and Fredericksburg which there had been no effort to fill. It was subject to interruption from ice in winter, and was unreliable. Parties approached the Pennsylvania Central with an offer to sell the franchise of the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad. Mr. Lincoln was the party, and said that he had control of the charter. We examined the matter, and found that the charter was imperfect; that $100,000 had been expended on the road, and that $210,000 had been issued by the company to pay for it. We told Mr. Lincoln that if he would get the charter perfected and made so as to extend to the end of the Long Bridge, and would bring us all the bonds and stock of the company, we would pay him $80,000. In the early part of June, 1870, he brought to us the charter, perfected as we wished, except a proviso that the line from Alexandria to Washington should not be constructed until the line from Alexandria to Fredericksburg had been completed. This proviso, which was objectionable, he explained by saying that it was inserted by another interest to give them the advantage of a few months' more control of the traffic. We accepted the charter. Mr. Lincoln then brought us all the bonds, stocks, etc., of the company, and the resignations of the President and directors. I then gave him my check for $40,000. We since changed a part of the location of the road and are now working on it.

In the early part of the spring we thought we could make connection at Fredericksburg with the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad Company. Mr. Moncure Robinson told me that he owned stock enough in the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad, and controlled enough held in England, to carry any point he might promise. That company desired to build the first ten miles of the road, and Mr. Scott, our agent, agreed to it. I should not have done it. The agreement entered into between the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad was that the two roads should be run as a unit, and we should have the right to put agents anywhere South to solicit freight for any point North, the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad Company to receive its *pro rata*. Mr. Robinson submitted the proposition to Mr. Daniel, President of his road, and afterwards said it was rejected and gave several reasons for it, one of them that he owned several steamers, and the Pennsylvania Central might put freight down so as to render them useless. We then made another propostion—to lease the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad, and pay to the shareholders 7 per cent. This was refused. We then offered to buy out the stock at 50 per cent. above the market prike. That was refused. We offered to buy his stock, and fixed the price at $4,000,000. Of course this was out of the question. We could build a road at half the money. He estimated the value of the road at $3,000,000, and its not being taxed by the State at $1,000,000 additional. We didn't believe that the State would long exempt it from taxation, and thought the value set was fictitious. We then saw no other way but to apply to the Legislature, and we now propose to build a road from the end of the Long Bridge to Richmond to carry passengers from Richmond to Washington at one-half the price and in one-half the time. We are forced to ask this from the Legislature in view of our investments in Virginia. We understood that Mr. Robinson was able to sink, and was sinking, his interests in the roads in which he was interested in order that he might make his property in steamboats more valuable.

With reference to the legality of the company whose road we purchased, that question has been tried in two courts with, to us, successful results. We knew nothing, and suspected nothing, of fraud. All the agent who sold to us contracted to do, he did in good faith, and got his money. We have seen nothing to move us from our belief that the company was legal, and the transaction perfectly fair. All the stocks, bonds, etc., brought to us we investigated and believed to be correct; and believing so, we stand upon the legality of our position.

THE MONEY ALREADY PAID BY THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

We have paid for this road $80,000; $15,000 for engineering and $20,000 for a turnpike road which we intend to use. We supposed that if there was anything wrong in the original charter the Legislature would have cured it when it revived the charter. We never had any suspicion of fraud in the matter. It is one hundred miles by the road we wish to build from Alexandria to Richmond, about sixty miles shorter than the present route. Mr. Moncure Robinson is going on to build the ten miles of road, expecting to connect with us at the end of it.

THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL COMPANY HAS CONTRACTED TO TAKE $400,000 IN BONDS

of the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad Company at par. It backs that road in its construction from Alexandria to Richmond. The money is already collected for that purpose, and is now out at interest (12 per cent). I paid $7 for coming here from Washington. We can carry passengers between Richmond and Washington at $3 25, and passengers can go to Washington and return in a day. In relation to freights, I would say that the passenger rates on the Richmond, Fredericksburg, and Potomac Railroad are double what are charged on Northern lines, and the rates on freight rather more than double. The roads throughout the South charge more than is charged up North, which probably accounts for the condition of the Southern roads. If we are allowed to go on building the road from Richmond to the Long Bridge, we can finish it in fifteen or eighteen months. There are 100 or 150 men at work on the road. The reason more is not under contract is the delay occasioned by relocating the road. I am Vice-President of the Pennsylvania Central road.

### WEDDED WOE.

**A Rich Petition for Divorce.**

The following is an exact copy, says the Memphis *Avalanche* of Tuesday last, of a petition for divorce recently filed in the First Chancery Court of this city. While it may be wanting in earnestness, there is no lack of humor:—

Sarah W—— vs. Randal W——, alias Randal P——.

Your petitioner, who has been for two years and is now a resident of Memphis, represents to your Honor that on or about 23d October, 1869, she was lawfully married with defendant, Randal W——, who sometimes calls himself Randal P——, also a resident of Memphis, and has made him a dutiful and obedient wife. They lived together about two weeks; they were united as two clouds which meet at evening. They were two souls with but a single thought, two hearts that beat as one. For the first week he was kind and their lives were harmonious as music. During the second week he was harsh, cruel, and inhuman in his conduct, and made it unsafe for her to live with him and be under his dominion and control. He was the worst kind of an Othello; threatened to drive her out of the house, and tried to force her to leave him. He then deserted her, leaving her on the classic Hatchie, like "Anaden weeping by the waters," or like Dido, with a willow in her hand. He has never returned to charm her loneliness. Promises considered, etc., prays for such relief as your Honor may grant, and the complexion of the case may demand.

### NO THOROUGHFARE.

**Snow-Bound on the Great Desert—Trains Between Kansas City and Denver—Loss of Life and Property.**

A very heavy snow storm set it on the Kansas plains on the 14th of December, and for weeks the extreme western part of the State has been impenetrable to railroad travellers. The trains on the Missouri Pacific and Kansas Pacific Railroads started westward regularly; but, until within a few days, no return trains arrived from Denver.

The train leaving Kansas City on the morning of the 14th penetrated Kansas about 300 miles, when the snow came down so fiercely and swiftly that the engine could make no headway, and the train with perhaps 50 passengers lay helplessly in the vast plain of snow unable to go on or return. Fortunately Fort Wallace was not far off, and there was no danger of being starved or frozen to death. Here the more enterprising gentlemen set out buffalo hunting, and came back laden with game. An uneasy journalist, impatient with the delay, issued a daily paper, the Wallace *News*, which gives a sprightly record of the snowy blockade.

Trains leaving Kansas City later continued westward, but did not get to this frontier rendezvous. Two trains succeeded in reaching Wilson's Creek, 339 miles west of Kansas City, where immense snow mountains impeded further advance. Snow-ploughs were telegraphed for, and a band of hardy brakemen and firemen started back to a neighboring town for a stock of provisions to keep the passengers from starving. It remained there until the train of the 19th, from Kansas City, arrived, which transferred its passengers and returned. Leaving Black Wolf on Tuesday at 3 o'clock P. M., the train ran westward again to Wilson's Creek, when the engine and snow-plough ran ahead six miles to help out a freight train, which was done, and then the snow-plough, with two engines, ran off the track and went into the ditch, where they lay until Thursday (22d) morning, when a wrecking train arrived from Brooklyn to their assistance.

On Thursday the train of the 20th arrived at Wilson's Creek on time, and then the trains all ran back to Ellsworth, seventeen miles, where the train of the 20th transferred its passengers and returned. Here they lay until Monday, the 26th, trains from the East arriving every day—except Friday, the 23d—transferring passengers and returning. On Friday the train got stuck in the snow at Fort Harker, and hospitalities were extended the passengers by the officers of the fort. The living at the restaurant was only passable, and had it not been for the supply of well-filled baskets there would have been no little suffering.

Here the railroad officials telegraphed back to the General Superintendent at the end of the route, and, although the alarming strait to which the party were reduced was distinctly stated, no notice was taken of the message. On Friday, the 23d, a passenger telegraphed to the General Superintendent, telling him that he was anxious to get to Denver; had been delayed four days, and asked if his money would be refunded. The telegram was suppressed at Brookville. A telegram to J. M. Palmer, of Council Bluffs, asking if the Union Pacific Railroad was clear, was never heard from, and Mr. Slater, the sender, believes that it also was suppressed.

On Saturday a meeting of passengers was held in the sleeping car Wayne, at which Judge Watrous of New Mexico presided, and Mr. Gross of Kit Carson acted as Secretary. A respectful telegram, asking for information and relief, was drawn up, signed and forwarded to the General Superintendent, but it received no reply. That night another telegram was sent asking if he proposed to pay any attention to what had been requested of him. He replied on Sunday morning, saying that the train was better off at Ellsworth than it would be further west. On Christmas day a Christmas dinner was given the passengers at the company's expense. On Monday the train moved tardily forward, crawling slowly along through interminable wastes of snow.

Arriving at Ellsworth late in the evening, two or three trains were found snowed in and unable to get on. An effort was made here, however, with all the engines and a number of cars detached, and by frantic exertions the forlorn travellers reached the pilgrims at Fort Wallace, who had started out days before *en route* to Denver. Here a locomotive coalition was again formed, and in time the accumulated trains reached their destination. The accidents in this painful pilgrimage were not numerous, the list of killed and wounded not exceeding six, all told. The destruction of railroad matarial was prodigious, and the companies will have received a wholesome lesson—as their shortsightedness and parsimony are largely responsible for the mishaps to the several trains.

—Boston's debt is $16,262,124. Last year the increase was $588,344.

—Hon. Wilson Lumpkin, the oldest surviving ex-Governor of Georgia, died on the 28th ult. He was a native of Virginia, and was born in 1783.

—The New Orleans *Times* doesn't want any qualified amnesty, insisting, with questionable taste under the circumstances, that the South must have general amnesty or none.

—By a provision of the State Constitution the people of Ohio will decide at their next regular election whether they will hold a convention for the revision of their Constitution.

—Petersburg, Va., complains of dry wells, one of the effects of the summer drouth. The same complaint is made throughout the East and North.

—A Southerner, and a Virginian at that, is publishing what he calls a "humorous" history of the war of the Rebellion. Perhaps when that is ended he will try to wrest a little fun from the burning of the Spotswood Hotel.

—Thomas Higgs, an English peddler of pictures in Charleston, S. C., made a bet, on the 27th ult., that he could drink all the wine a companion would furnish. Higgs lost, and was buried on New-Year's Day.

—The Portland (Me.) *Transcript*, on the authority of a lady in that city, who has visited London lately, and has means of knowing, denies the current statements regarding the unhappiness of Jenny Lind's married life and the character of her husband.

—The Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* notes with pleasure that there "are not near so many negroes from the surrounding country hanging around the street corners" during the Christmas holidays as in previous years. It admits, also, that those who are in the city behave themselves in a very quiet and orderly manner.

—Some Kansas boys thought to have a little fun on Christmas day by playing war. So "the French" took refuge behind a hay-stack, and "the Prussians" dislodged them by burning the stack. The question which now agitates the little community now is, whether the fathers of the Prussians or those of the French should pay for the stack.

—One of the first things saved from the burning Spotswood Hotel, in Richmond, was a huge stove in the rotunda, and one man carried that out somehow, although it was very heavy and almost red hot. A Richmond correspondent, by-the-way, thinks it a little singular that the safes, with money in them, were recovered so very soon from the ruins, while there was so much delay in beginning the search for the dead bodies.

—Vice-President Colfax has written a letter to the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, denying the report that he and Mr. Boutwell "took advantage of the holiday good feeling to make up their long-standing difference," inasmuch as there was and had been no difference to make up. Mr. Colfax adds: "At the opening of this term, Mr. Boutwell was the one, above all others, whom I hoped to see in the Cabinet; and his administration of the Treasury Department has been so successful that he is to-day the last one whom I would wish to see leave it."

## SECOND EDITION

### LATEST BY ELEGRAPH.

### To-Day's Cable News.

### THE MURDER OF GENERAL PRIM.

### Prim's Suffering and Fortitude.

### The Excitement at Madrid.

### MINISTER SCHENCK'S MISSION.

### The San Domingo Resolution

### Financial and Commercial

### Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**Full Particulars of the Assassination of General Prim**

LONDON, Jan. 5.—I have received a letter from the special correspondent of the *Herald* in Madrid, under date of the 29th of December, as follows:—

THE MARSHAL KILLED—ANNOUNCEMENT IN THE OPERA HOUSE.

I was in the Madrid opera house when the news of General Prim's murder first reached us—that is, when it was reported to the public at large. Selva was singing in *Robert le Diable*. The house was crowded.

The curtain had just fallen on the first act.

As the audience dispersed temporarily and strolled into the lobbies a Government messenger rushed in. He was almost breathless with excitement, inquired for a high official of the State who was enjoying the pleasure of a holiday evening in the theatre. He found him quickly.

Instantly, and as if by magic, after the messenger and the executive officer had spoken, the cry went forth all over the house, "Prim has been shot! Prim has been assassinated!"

PRIM'S ADJUTANT INTERVIEWED.

I sought an interview of Prim's adjutant and presented myself to that officer. He received me with most attentive consideration and courtesy.

THE OFFICER'S TESTIMONY.

From this gentleman I obtained the first connected report of the occurrence of the murderous outrage. He witnessed the scene of the assassination, having occupied a front seat in the carriage which bore the Marshal to his death.

The officer told me that there was a moment's delay experienced in entering the vehicle. As if in instinctive obedience to his fate, on the afternoon of the debate in the Cortes, the day he was shot, Prim entered his carriage at the hour of half-past 7 o'clock and drove rapidly to and through the Prada to the street Calle del Turco, this being the shortest, if not the most direct, route from the Parliament House to the War Office building.

NEARING HIS DOOM.

Arriving at the point where the Calle del Turco debouches into the Alcala, the very broadest street in Madrid, a narrow passage, the only one in the locality, was found to be obstructed. Two hired cabs, which had been drawn up at a halt, barricaded the sidewalks on the right and left of the way.

Lieutenant Moya—the Adjutant of my informant—dropped down the carriage window glass nearest to them and looked out into the street.

The Adjutant was in time to see two men, carrying each a gun. The arms were concealed under their long and flowing Andalusian cloaks.

THE MURDERERS' ADVANCE.

These men were just then advancing from the shadow of the barricading cabs towards General Prim's carriage.

WORDS OF WARNING—THE FATAL FIRE.

The Adjutant drew back immediately. He had barely time to cry out the words, "Stoop, General, they are going to fire!" when the muzzles of two old-fashioned long guns, or Spanish blunderbusses, were dashed into the very body of the carriage through the windows on either side, shivering the panes with a loud crash.

The contents of the fowling-pieces were discharged point-blank at the occupants of the back seat of the vehicle, who must have been almost undistinguishable at the moment by reason of the darkness.

ESCAPE OF THE MURDERERS.

The assassins darted back immediately after delivering their fire. They ran under cover of the cabs which have been already mentioned, and so made their way round a corner into the Alcala.

Prim's coachman, who was on the box seat of his carriage, is said to have even lashed them with his whip, so near had they come to his wounded master, until they fled; but this part of the story is doubtful. He had scarcely time to act so, for the work of the murder was almost instantaneous as could be.

The coachman dashed the horses forward against a number of cabs, upsetting one, and drove with hot haste to the War Office, where the wounded men alighted.

THE GENERAL'S EXCLAMATION.

Prim simply remarked to the sentinel, "I am wounded, but not much."

AT HOME.

He mounted the stairs unaided, steadying himself with his unwounded hand. Surgeons were immediately summoned, and an examination showed that his shoulder was riddled with eight gunshot wounds, and that the third finger of his right hand was scattered.

It was said that evening the finger was immediately amputated. This has been contradicted.

The shoulder injuries were found to be most severe. The balls were irregular in size, and penetrated to various depths. Four or five near the surface were extracted. Long and painful probing was necessary to find the others. One remained under the edge of the scapular bone twenty-four hours.

The sufferer bore the operation with calmness, conversing in the meanwhile, and only complaining of having to lie with his face downward.

Immediately after it was announced that there was no danger he commenced smoking cigarettes and canvassing events.

THE WOUNDS.

The carriage bears the marks of the closeness and the murderous character of the fire. The lining is burned and bloody, the glass frame is shattered, the sides are riddled, and we can readily believe poor Captain Nandin, the aid, who rode beside the General, when he says that he threw up his hand to ward off the weapon from his chief and received the reward of his soldierly devotion. But nobody thinks of him except for a moment.

THE COUNCIL.

Within an hour after the operation had been performed on Prim the members of the Cabinet Council were at the Marshal's bedside, Serrano, with his pale face and portly form, occupying the place of honor. Besides the ministers, there were present the leaders of the opposition. Rosas, the eloquent orator and advocate of Montpensier, left a sick bed to be present, and one of the military governors of Spain rose from a bed of sickness, which was supposed to be his death bed, to attend upon his chief.

In all that strange scene the principal attention centred on Topete, the brave, honest, blunt old sailor, who was one of the first on the spot, and who came fresh from the Legislative Chamber, where, only five days before, he had hurled denunciations at Prim and his Government for their faithlessness to the revolution. When all were assembled, Serrano proposed a new Cabinet fitly to receive the King and to fill the vacancies occasioned by previous resignations and Prim's mishap. He named Topete, the sailor, and Ayala, the poet, both Montpensierists.

**The London "Times" on Minister Schenck.**

LONDON, Jan. 5.—The London *Times* publishes this morning an editorial on the subject of United States Minister Schenck's mission to the Court of St. James, and the existing relations between Great Britain and America generally.

The *Times* writer says:—General Schenck comes among us as Minister of the United States, representing the best and most honorable section of the political party which is now dominant in the republic. He is one of the most eligible and useful representatives America could send to us at the present juncture of public affairs. We hope, as a result of his diplomacy, for a settlement of all outstanding differences with President Grant's government and the American people, and that this will be effected without compromising England's honor. We believe, also, that Great Britain will be able to satisfy the legitimate claims which the General may present to us, including the Alabama case. With regard to the Alabama claims we would say specially that all our national irritability has been eliminated, and the international interests of the two countries alone remain.

### *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**The San Domingo Resolution.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Notwithstanding the apparent adverse vote in the Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday on General Banks' San Domingo resolution, this gentleman is confident that it, or one similar to that of the Senate, will pass the House. It would appear from the representations of prominent friends of annexation, that at least two Democrats of the House will vote for the appointment of a commission.

The reports about the appointment of a commission before the final action on the pending proposition are authoritatively denied. It it shall be passed next week in a concurrent form, the names of the commissioners will be immediately announced, and the vessel now in waiting convey them to San Domingo. It is thought that they can obtain all the information desired in a few weeks, and return to Washington in time for Congress to take final action on the subject before the adjournment of the present session.

**The San Domingo Business Postponed.**

*special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Owing to the absence of a number of the members of the Foreign Affairs Committee to-day, the San Domingo business was postponed until Monday. In the meantime the committee will make a further examination into the propriety of sending a commission. They hope to get all the documents called for by Mr. Sumner's resolution. The committee now stands five to five. Unless one of them changes they will be unable to make a report.

**The Additional Five per Cents.**

The Ways and Means Committee to-day did not decide what action they would take with regard to the Senate proposition for three hundred million additional five per cents. The probabilities are it will be reported early next week. The Secretary has notified them that he is very anxious to have the matter settled, so that he can complete the plates for printing the bonds.

**More Letters of Admiral Porter's.**

It is understood that General Butler has two more letters which Admiral Porter wrote to parties in New York denouncing Grant. These letters are said to eclipse the one already printed. Butler says he will make them public in a few days. In the meantime the Admiral's friends are working zealously for his confirmation.

### CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.

**Senate.**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Senate is not in session to-day, having adjourned to Monday.

**House of Representatives.**

Mr. Whitmore, of Texas, introduced a bill to create an additional collection district in Texas, and to make the city of Sabine Pass a port of entry, and a bill relating to the survey of the Nachez and Angelina rivers in Texas.

The House resumed the consideration of the resolution reported by the Committee on Foreign Affairs in reference to the dispute between Minister Washburn and the late Government of Paraguay.

**New York Money and Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Stocks weak. Money easy at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 110½@110⅝. 5-20s of 1862, coupon, 108¼; do. 1864, do., 107¾; do. 1865, do. 108; do. 1865, new, 107; do. 1867, 107¼; do. 1868, 107⅜; 10-40s, 106¾; Virginia 6s, new, 63; Missouri 6s, 89; Canton Co., 67; Cumberland pref., 25; N.Y. Central and Hudson River, 91; Erie, 22⅝; Reading, 98¾; Adams Express, 64; Michigan Central, 116; Michigan Southern, 91½; Illinois Central, 138¾; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 104½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92¾; Western Union Telegraph, 44½.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

### THE NEW PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

**Conclusion of the Argument.**

*Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson and Jueges Read, Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.*

This morning Mr. Biddle concluded the argument for the complainants in the case of the public buildings. He referred to the assertion made by Mr. Meredith that Penn had made a dedication of Penn Squares to the people, to be used as a site for public buildings, and that dedication had never been interfered with. He said this was entirely incorrect, that no proof of it could be adduced; in fact, all the proof was the other way.

But admitting the truth of the allegation, simply for the sake of argument, yet there was nothing in the grant compelling the people to erect public buildings there. The words of the dedication as quoted by those who advanced it, the lines upon the plans that were drawn at the time, and every circumstance attending the matter, went conclusively to show that it never was the intention to have a huge pile of stone and mortar thrown up right at the intersection of what were then the two great thoroughfares of the city. Then he maintained that such a body as this commission had not the power to make this contest without the sanction of City Councils. He also spoke of the enormous power of taxation given to these few gentlemen who were responsible to no one, a power that might readily be used to an extent that woule amount literally to confiscation. Then he argued the act of 1866, commanding the removal of railroad tracks from Broad street. The preamble to this act said that its object was to remove all obstructions from the great street, and preserve it forever open as a promenade and carriage-way. Was not this a promise by the Legislature that no such edifice as the proposed one should ever be erected in the centre of Broad street? If the defendants proceeded with their work, would they not do an illegal thing? And to prevent this wrong and injury these private citizens, who would be damaged, had a right to be heard in court, notwithstanding all that had been said to the contrary. He thought the law on this point exceedingly plain. Citing numerous authorities for his positions, Mr. Biddle closed, and the case was held under advisement.

**Robbery.**

*Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.*

This morning John Clark was convicted of the charge of highway robbery. It was in evidence that a stranger from Bristol, who was about to take an evening train for home, went into Tom Holland's den, in Water street, to get a drink, not knowing the character of the place. The prisoner and a confederate followed him out to the street, where they knocked him down, choked him, stole his gold watch, and ran away. He gave chase, and succeeded in having Clark arrested.

Rosanna Maginnis plead guilty to the charge of selling liquor to minors.

### AFTER A DUKE.

**Attachment Asked Against the Chicago Property of the Profligate Duke of Brunswick.**

Some years ago a great sensation was made in Parisian circles by the splendid equipage and magnificent style of living of Charles, Duke of Brunswick. The accounts of his possessions in the shape of jewelry and articles of *vertu* could only be equalled by the fabulous wealth of Aladdin. When he went out to the receptions of aristocratic friends, it was told of him that he would appear in a dress suit blazing with diamonds, and that it was the most valuable perquisite of the *laquais de place* to pick up the personal adornments he had shaken off during the previous night. The Duke has had some law business to transact in this country, and his affairs were in the hands of a New York law firm, Noyes & Tracey. This firm dissolved partnership in December, 1864. At that time the partnership consisted of William Tracey, Frederick S. Talmadge, Charles S. Whitehead, William Curtis Noyes, and Elbridge T. Gerry. On the death of Noyes the partnership was broken up, and subsequently Gerry transferred to Talmadge and Whitehead all his interest in the business of the firm. Included in the business so transferred were the claims against the Duke of Brunswick, amounting to the sum of $5000, for the prosecution of his lawsuits in this country. At the time of the winding up of the business, this bill was sent over to the Duke of Brunswick. His Grace lives near Paris, and occasionally spends a part of his time at Brussels. Whether the letter enclosing the account miscarried or not does not appear; but six years have elapsed, and no answer has been forthcoming. The statute of limitations may soon operate to the detriment of the Duke's credit on this side of the Atlantic, and naturally his attorneys are anxious to avoid so great a calamity by their noble client. They have, accordingly, entered a suit in the Superior Court in Chicago, claiming the total of their bill, with interest up to date, amounting altogether to $7077·50, and pray an attachment against property belonging to him in the State as security for the judgment they hope to obtain.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE,
Friday, Jan. 6, 1871.

The local money market has not changed in any important feature. The demand is moderatively active on speculative account, and there is considerable drain Westward in the interest of the pork-packers, so that the banks find employment for all their available funds without much difficulty. Call loans are in demand at 5½@6½ per cent. on good collaterals, and discounts range at 7@9 per cent., with little doing either at the banks or outside.

The gold market continues singularly quiet and steady, with sales from 110½ to 110⅝.

In Government bonds there is rather an unsettled feeling, but the tendency is generally upward.

A large business was done at the Stock Board at a general advance. State 6s, third series, sold at 105. City 6s, new bonds, sold at 100½, and the ante-war issues at 101¾@101¾. Old bonds were taken at 100. Lehigh Gold Loan was disposed of at 86¼@86½, the latter for the 500s.

Reading Railroad was quiet and weak, with sales at 49·31@49¾. Sales of Pennsylvania at 62⅜; Lehigh Valley at 60; Norristown at 75½; Camden and Amboy at 119; and Philadelphia and Erie at 26⅝.

In canal shares there was a lively demand for Lehigh, with sales at 33¾@34, the latter b. o. 7 was bid for Susquehanna and 16½ for Schuylkill preferred.

The balance of the list was quiet but firm. Mechanics' Bank sold at 31¼ and Central Transportation at 50.

The North Pennsylvania Railroad Company has declared a dividend in scrip of 5 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $400 City 6s, N...c | 100⅝ | 50 sh Minehill...ls. | 51 |
| $2500 do...ls.b5. | 100⅝ | 42 sh Read...trf ls. | 49½ |
| $9000 do.....b5. | 100⅝ | 20 do..... ls. | 49⅝ |
| $1600 do .....ls. | 100⅝ | 15 do ....opg. | 49⅝ |
| $4300 City 6s, Old ls. | 100 | 200 do..ls.b30. | 49⅝ |
| $4200 City 6s, prior to '62 ls. | 101⅛ | 200 do.....49·31 | |
| | | 100 do.....b30. | 49¼ |
| $700 do.....c. | 101⅞ | 10 sh Mech Bank.. | 31⅜ |
| $500 C & A m 6s, 89 | 94⅜ | 8 sh Penna RR... | 62½ |
| $1000 do..... | 95 | 1 do..... | 62⅝ |
| $800 do..... | 90 | 59 sh Norrist'n R.. | 15⅝ |
| $5000 Am Gold...c. | 110¼ | 100 sh Leh Nav St.. | 33⅛ |
| $500 Read 6s, 43-80. cash | 97 | 100 do.....c. | 33⅜ |
| $2000 O C & A R 7s.. | 78⅛ | 500 do...ls.b30. | 33⅜ |
| $1000 do..... | 78⅞ | 400 do...ls.b60. | 34 |
| $5000 Leh 6s gold. ls | 86¾ | 12 do..... | 33⅜ |
| $500 do..... | 86⅜ | 500 do..... | 33⅜ |
| $1100 Pa 6s, 3d se. ls. | 105 | 100 sh Phil & ER.. | 26⅜ |
| 40 sh Cam & Am R. | 119 | 15 sh O C & A R... | 46 |
| 10 do..... | 119 | 9 sh Cent Trans... | 50 |
| 26 do.....ls. | 119 | 30 sh Leh V R..b5. | 60 |
| | | 10 do.....ls. | 60 |

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110@110¼; do. 1862, 108@108⅜; do. 1864, 107⅛@108; do. 1865, 107⅜@108; do. 1865, new, 106⅞@107; do. 1867, do. 107⅛@107⅜; do. 1868, do. 107⅜@107⅝; 10-40s, 106½@106¾. U. S. 30 Year per cent. Currency, 109¾@110½; Gold, 110½@110⅝; Silver, 105@107; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 725@735; Central Pacific Railroad 895@905; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 560@580.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Jan. 6.—The receipts of Flour are very moderate, and the stocks greatly reduced, hence holders are firm in their views. The demand is chiefly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 4000 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·25; Northwestern extra family at $6@6·75; Pennsylvania do. do. at $5@6·50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $6·25@7·25; and fancy Southern and Western do. do. at $7·50@8. Rye Flour sells at $5·12½@5·25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

The market is poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and for this description a steady demand prevails at full prices. Sales of 2000 bushels at $1·50 for Indiana red; Pennsylvania do. at $1·25 for common up to $1·45 for prime; Ohio do. at $1·50@1·55, and amber at $1·58. Rye is nominal. Corn is coming forward more freely, and prices are hardly so strong. Sales of yellow at 77@78c., and 6000 bushels high Western mixed at 75c. Oats are quiet but firm. Sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 76@76c., and Delaware at 54½@55c.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Seeds—Cloverseed sells at 11@11½c. per lb.; Timothy and Flaxseed are nominal. We quote the former at $5·50, and the latter at $2@2 10.

Whisky is scarce and firm. Sales of 50 bbls. Western iron-bound at 94c.

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

*For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.*

*(By Telegraph.)*

NEW YORK, Dec. 6.—Arrived, steamships Algeria and Helvetia, from Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 6

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....48 | 11 A. M.....48 | 2 P. M.....51

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hercules, Doughty, New Orleans, Reading Railroad Co.

Brig Nancy Ross, McLellan, Gibraltar, J. H. Atwood.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Benefactor, Sherwood, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

MISCELLANY.

Bark Laura Maria, from Liverpool, remains ashore at Tinicum this morning. City Ice-boat No. 1, after being unsuccessful in her attempts to get her off last night, came up to the city, and went down again this morning with stevedores, to discharge a portion of the bark's cargo of salt.

Ship Plymouth Rock, at New York yesterday from London, via Isle of Wight, reports:—Dec. 28, Robert McClintock, seaman, a native of Philadelphia, fell from the foretopgallant masthead on deck and was instantly killed.

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

### Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.

### THE YEAR'S SUICIDES.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

There is a Spanish proverb which says there is a remedy for everything but death: and in spite of all the teachings of philosophy and religion, the universal feeling of the European civilization accepts dissolution as the one irremediable misfortune. We speak of our own civilization; because the love of life and the dread of death are greater among the races to which the Christian religion has given a weighty sense of personal responsibility, than among those whose traditions and fanaticisms have made all the incidents of living and dying a matter of comparative unconcern. The Japanese gentleman resents an affront by ripping up his own bowels, and his discourteous adversary must follow the chivalrous example or be held a boor and a craven. In some provinces of China a man condemned to death can buy a substitute for a few hundred dollars. The vicarious convict makes his wife and children comfortable for life, and then proceeds to make himself comfortable for death by indulging in a protracted orgie of rum and opium, at the end of which the executioner's sword cures the logical head-ache, and the troubles of life and housekeeping are ended. But this indicates a triumphant exercise of what the Germans call pure reason, above the reach of the Caucasian intellect. A man's life may be very worthless, but he will not sell it for money. He still says, in excuse for any meanness, "A man must live," and Dr. Johnson, M. de Talleyrand, Didaskalos Tis, and all the wits and sages since jest-books were written, may reply in vain, "I do not see the necessity." The gloomy wisdom of Solon's warning to the Lydian King—to count no man happy until his death—is usually reversed in the sanguine instincts of average human hearts, which persistently refuse to despair this side of the undiscovered country.

The report of the Coroner gives some hint, therefore, of the utter wretchedness which exists unknown at our very elbows, when it informs us that in this, the most practical and prosperous of all the world's great cities, during the year just finished, 112 persons found the miseries of life more dreadful than death, and laid violent hands on their own existence. Of these, only 23 were natives of the United States—the element of hope is stronger in the Yankee than any other creature. Beer, metaphysics, and home-sickness give to the Teutonic immigrant a predisposition to self-slaughter, increased by indiscreet reading of *Werther* and the *Robbers*. The German suicides reach the disproportionate number of 53. The Irish are relatively much less numerous. Many of them would seem to have little to live for, and yet only 15 have thought best to die. Of the French, who at home have such a passion for charcoal and the Seine, only three chose to run the ordeal of an alien Morgue. As might naturally be expected, the very young people have not been eager to leave a world where there was kissing and dancing. Under twenty years of age there was but one solitary unfortunate; under thirty there were 26; under forty there were 31 that grew tired of the hard fight; under fifty, 27; there were 16 under sixty and 10 under seventy, and one who had finished the allotted limit of men grew impatient and courted his dallying death. The suicides were pretty evenly distributed through the year. January was the month most affected by the self-slaughterers, and in March there were fewest. This is natural enough, as midwinter is destitute of cheer to the wretched, and hope wakes in every heart where it slept at the first vivifying touch of spring.

Either because they suffer less, or endure suffering better than men, comparatively few women commit suicide. Last year the proportion was 23 to 89. There is a curious and characteristic difference in the manner in which the two sexes make way with their lives. The largest number of men shoot or hang themselves; but only five women used the ungraceful rope, and not one had the courage to load and fire a pistol. Most of them took poison, which allows one to die in a picturesque and heart-broken attitude. Four, who had possibly read Hood and seen Hamlet, sought a watery grave, which they would not have done if they had ever seen a drowned person. A blonde Bavarian girl came before the Coroner a few days ago and said:—"My lover and I agreed to die now while we were young and loving. He brought two pistols and shot himself, and I was afraid." If this Romeo of the Bowery had brought a phial of prussic acid, his Juliet would have gone unflinchingly with him into the Silent Land.

The predominance of foreigners in all such lists shows that nostalgia is the most fruitful cause of that utter despair which makes life hateful. A condition of misery among strangers is worse than financial ruin, or disgrace, or despised love. In the early days of the coolie emigration, the contractors on the Isthmus of Panama frequently found their working gangs seriously reduced by suicide. The unhappy bondmen would go through some religious ceremonial, and then, droning a melancholy hymn, they would clasp hands and lie down in platoons on their faces in the warm and shallow brooks and never move again. This they imagined was the easiest way to get home.

### ARE THE REPUBLICANS SHUT UP TO THE RENOMINATION OF GRANT?

*From the N. Y. Sun.*

Hostility to the renomination of General Grant permeates the Republican party to a far greater extent than is dreamed of by some of its leaders. His administration having demonstrated that he is neither a statesman of broad views nor a politician of even ordinary shrewdness, the rank and file of the party, who do not seek office and have no corrupt jobs to promote, are earnest in the conviction that the campaign of 1872 ought not to be embarrassed with the dead weight of General Grant's blunders and imbecilities.

In 1868 hundreds of thousands of men voted for General Grant simply to close up the work of reconstruction. They did not expect much from him beyond this, and they are not seriously disappointed at finding him on the completion of this work a calamitous failure. They are not exactly dissatisfied with his course on the measures growing out of the war, but they have no confidence in his ability to mark out a policy for the future; and, in plain English, they wish to get rid of him at the close of his present term.

It is absurd to say that the Republicans cannot easily find an acceptable candidate for 1872. The great events of the last ten years, in which their organization has borne a leading part, have brought into the foreground many able and ambitious men, none of whom would decline to carry the Republican standard in the campaign upon which the country is now entering, while some of them are already grasping to get hold of it. Conspicuous among the possible candidates from the East stand Mr. Sumner and Mr. Boutwell; and at the West, Mr. Morton and Mr. Trumbull. Less prominent than these we discover Mr. Banks and Mr. Fenton on this side of the Alleghanies, and over the mountains Mr. Logan and Mr. Colfax rise to view; and General Butler is eagerly pushing, and Senator Sherman is quietly waiting, and poor Mr. Greeley is entirely willing.

Outside of strict party lines, and occupying independent grounds, but still claiming to rank as Republicans, we may note B. Gratz Brown and Charles Francis Adams; and, even in spite of his precarious health, we presume Chief Justice Chase's friends do not abandon all hopes of his reaching the Presidency.

We might swell this list by the addition of many names; for the late Theodore Parker once said that the number of persons in the United States who regarded themselves as present, prospective, or possible candidates for the Presidency was always one hundred at the very lowest estimate. At all events, it is a consolation to know that the country has not yet run out of able men; the Republican party may well claim that it possesses a fair share of such, and therefore need not be driven to the necessity of renominating General Grant.

### THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

*From the N. Y. World.*

Mr. Greeley's visit to Washington by invitation of General Grant, and his conferences with the President, have filled the air with surmises that Grant is courting his support by offering him a place on the commission. His support the President would have in any event, as Mr. Greeley is known to favor annexation; but General Grant wants his zeal. He desires the thick-and-thin advocacy of the *Tribune* for his darling project. He hopes, by playing upon Mr. Greeley's vanity and feeding his self-importance, to detach the *Tribune* from Sumner, and to throw its active influence into the other scale. This may be a cunning manœuvre; but a commission selected on such principles will not secure the confidence of the country in the fairness of its investigations.

Mr. Greeley is, by nature, habit, and the training of his whole life, a partisan and not a judge. It would not be easy to find another man of so much ability who is so deficient in the coolness, fairness, and impartiality requisite for forming just opinions on a new and exciting question. There is not a more vehement or a more wayward partisan in the country. He never sees but one side of a debated question, and is utterly blind to the force of evidence which conflicts with his preconceived opinions. If he accepts a place on the commission he will go to San Domingo with his mind already made up, and he will be obstinately blind to facts which ought to shake his forgone conclusions. Of course, any investigation conducted by men of his stamp will be utterly worthless. If he goes, he will not go in search of information, but of materials to make out a case. If General Grant makes up a commission of such men, it will be like trying a cause before a packed or bribed jury.

As the proposed inquiry is solely for the information of Congress, that body, if it thinks the investigation necessary, ought to appoint a committee of its own members, as it does in other matters wherein it seeks information. The custom is, in making up committees of investigation, to compose them by an intermixture of members favorable and members opposed to the project in contemplation, in order that there may be a proper sifting of the evidence. It is absurd to allow the President to pack a commission the object of whose labors is to acquire information to guide the action of Congress. Either house may properly ask the President for the facts and documents on which he has formed his own opinion and made his recommendation; and if Congress feels the need of more information than these supply, it can appoint a committee of its own of whose capacity it can judge by its acquaintance with the men. The President will of course pack a commission known to favor his own views, and therefore certain to furnish a one-sided account.

We fear there is little room to doubt that the Senate resolution, to be called up next Monday by General Banks, will pass the House. If the President had confidence in the result of a fair investigation, he would appoint an unbiassed commission. But if he selects three men like Mr. Greeley, ignorant of the Spanish language and committed to his project, and gives them the versatile Caleb Cushing for a secretary, Mr. Cushing will be the commission, and its members his subservient dummies. As they can hold no intercourse with inhabitants except through him, he will select whom he pleases for examination, and take good care to select nobody but accomplices of Baez. He will of necessity ask all the questions, and translate all the answers; and he is adroit and skilful enough to bring forward such men and give such a turn to their evidence as to make any impression he pleases on a set of commissioners who can hear only with his ears and speak only with his tongue.

There is no need of sending a commission to San Domingo to learn its topography, climate, and statistics, since these are recorded in easily accessible publications, with greater fulness and accuracy than a commission could attain during a brief visit to the island. Their chief labor will consist in the examination of individual residents, and the whole investigation will be a misleading sham unless they are selected from opponents as well as friends of annexation, comprising persons of intelligence and wide connections among their fellow-inhabitants. Mr. Cushing would be an invaluable member of such a commission; but he ought to be matched by another equally skilful and knowing, and equally acquainted with the language, with exactly opposite prepossessions. A commission would not be badly composed if it consisted of two such men, with the third of a judicial turn and sufficient weight of character to steady the others. The commission would then resemble two opposing lawyers and a judge. The advocates would take care that the right witnesses were called to bring out all the information on either side, and their conflicting zeal would be tempered by the third member of the commission. Of course Mr. Greeley could play neither of these parts. He has not the linguistic and other special knowledge requisite for the one, nor the judicial equipoise which would fit him for other. But if, as is undoubtedly the case, General Grant intends to pack a commission to make out a case and reflect his own views, it is of little consequence whom he appoints.

### TRUE AND FALSE REPUBLICANS.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

It must be tolerably clear to all Republicans who take an interest in public affairs that these are not the times for encouraging any elements of discord or weakness within the party. We are beset on every side by active and vigilant enemies. The absence of any one absorbing question which might form the ground of an appeal to the public at large is an advantage to the party which always depends for success upon evasion and side issues. The President has been subjected to an uninterrupted course of attack from the Democratic journals—in the first place because he is trying to do his duty, and in the next, because he systematically declines to "dicker" with Democratic politicians. No one can refute the facts that General Grant has kept his pledges to the people, and that his policy has been generally advantageous to the country at large. But in "off years" the attempt was sure to be made to disparage all his exertions and misrepresent all his acts. Whenever the question is fairly tested, it will be found that the people have undiminished confidence in the President; but this conviction ought not to lead to any supineness on the part of the Republican party. It is possible for the best of causes to suffer through the negligence of those who have the management of them, and this danger can never be absent from a party which appeals rather to principles and reason than to ignorance and demagogism.

No small part of the burden of the next great fight will necessarily fall upon the Republicans of this State, and it is quite time that they began to organize their forces, and place themselves in the highest state of efficiency for the struggle. In this city we have not only to be prepared for avowed enemies, but, what is still worse, for foes who are actually within our own camp. The folly of some, and the treachery of others, have done much to weaken the party, as any one must have seen from the results of the recent election. An organization like that of the Citizens' Association, under the nominal management of a well-meaning but weak man like Mr. Peter Cooper, and the real control of an active and unscrupulous agent of the ring like Mr. Nathaniel Sands, is a power capable of producing serious mischief. Until these malign agencies are finally disposed of, no efforts of Republican leaders can bring out the true strength of the party. A still more dangerous element is at work. The men who wear the cloaks of Republicans, while concealing the weapons of the Democrats beneath them, are determined to do all in their power to destroy the administration, and with it every cause with which the public interest is really identified. To-night these Tammany Republicans are to meet for the purpose of rendering their forces as compact as possible. They are to hold the first regular meeting of the new committee. It is important that every true Republican should understand that in proportion to the countenance or support he gives to this clique, he injures the party he is anxious to serve. Any man who enlists under the Hank Smith banner had better take one step more at once and go over to the Tweedites. Hank Smith and his friends have been allowed to do quite harm enough. No matter with whom they may be associated, they are in reality working for the Democrats, and all their propositions should be rejected as decisively as if they were dictated at a convention of pickpockets, like those who stole Mr. Samuel Tilden's watch at Rochester.

If ever there was a period at which it was all-important to distinguish accurately our friends from our foes, it is the one in which we live. Great issues are being fought for, and the public are gradually becoming alive to their reality and importance. We see a gang of thieves—it would be absurd flattery to call them by any other name—ruling absolutely in this city, corrupting the bar, the bench, and the press, and choking every avenue to public life. They boast of their power to extend their rule all over the State, and then to seize the National Government, and work from the White House as they have worked from the City Hall. Their ambition is to reconstruct the Government of the United States on the model of that which we now see in this city. Some people do not believe it; others profess to feel indifferent as to whether they succeed or not. But the main body of the people still take a very lively interest in the cause of good government and honest officials, and this is an element of strength with which Republicans alone can deal, for the Democrats are sacrificing all right to appeal to it. Whatever may be the amount of apathy existing now, and however much we may deplore it, we may be very sure that the good cause will in the end prevail, and with proper management we can render its success assured at the very next contest. But there must be sincerity of purpose, great address and tact, and an unfaltering belief in our own side, on the part of our leaderr. We look to the State Committee to sever all connection with Tammany—to reorganize the party in such a way as that the Republicans and Democrats will stand face to face, and not side by side. In this work the committee is now engaged, and people who are disposed to help it will keep away from the Hank Smith organization. It may take time to cut away the bad timber; the party has been allowed to get into such a bad state that a few weeks will scarcely suffice to put it in proper fighting order again. But the task can be accomplished, and the first step necessary is to draw the fangs of the Tammany Republicans. When that is done, we need have no fear concerning the plots now being concocted by the Democrats to bring final ruin upon the Republican party in the State.

### EXTRAORDINARY REDUCTION OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

On September 1, 1865, the public debt of the United States was $2,757,689,571. This was the largest amount of debt the nation ever owed. It had been augmenting vastly during the four years' war, which closed in the spring of 1865. For the first few months after the close of the war—that is, from April to September—a large amount of floating indebtedness had to be adjusted, and it was this that brought the debt up to the highest figure in September. But from that time it began to waste away. It has been steadily and regularly decreasing since. On January 3, 1871, the debt was $2,349,664,320. This is the lowest point it has reached since September, 1865. Thus, then, there has been paid in the course of five years and four months $408,025,251.

During Johnson's administration, or, rather, during the three years and six months of his administration from the time the debt was adjusted and reached the highest figure, there was paid $212,652,667. Since General Grant has been President, or during one year and ten months, there has been paid $195,372,584. It must be remembered, however, that the claims upon the Treasury arising out of the war, for the first two or three years after it ended, were numerous and large. Many of these were settled before General Grant entered the White House. Indeed, the amount of the war claims and expenses of the Government growing out of the war have been less every year for several years past, and will continue to diminish henceforward. Even the war pensions will fall off every year.

The amount of money the people of this country have contributed to the support of the Government and payment of the debt in the last ten years is stupendous. The contributions in the shape of taxes, in one way or another, have averaged probably over four hundred millions a year for the last ten years, or, in the aggregate, between four and five thousand millions. Yes, the people have paid from the earnings of their industry in the short period of ten years a sum more than double the amount of the present interest-bearing debt—a sum far larger than that raised from the nation during the previous eighty years and upwards of its history. Did ever a nation show such extraordinary resources before? Was there ever known more marvellous elasticity in the financial capabilities of a country?

But that is not all. This stupendous taxation was borne at the time when millions of men were taken away from industrial pursuits for the armies, and when thousands of millions of property was destroyed the war. The productive South was almost turned into a wilderness, and all the efforts of the North were strained to an unparalleled extent to carry on the gigantic struggle. It took several years to restore industry, and though the country generally, and the South especially, have arisen from their prostrate condition in an astonishing manner, the effects of the war are still felt. It will take some time to restore the vast wealth that was destroyed.

Now the question is, Ought the people who have paid so much for the preservation of the Union—who have borne such enormous burdens and lost so much blood and property—to be still heavily taxed to pay the balance of the debt? Ought not our children, ought not posterity, to pay a portion of the debt? There is no longer any question, if there ever was, as to the ability and purpose of the republic to pay. We need not raise a large revenue and keep paying off the debt at the rate of a hundred millions a year to establish the credit of the Government. Then, as wealth and population increase, the people will feel less and less of the debt. With the surprising development of wealth and population the people in ten years will be able to bear a hundred millions of taxes better than we can now fifty millions. A small sinking fund, to keep the debt constantly decreasing, is all that is needed at present. The revenue can be cut down a hundred millions a year, and then there will be left an ample amount for the current expenses of an economical government and for a sinking fund. This sum left in the hands of the people would be applied to industry, would stimulate production and add vastly to the national wealth. Instead of being anxious to pay the debt in a hurry, as the Secretary of the Treasury is, the taxes ought to be reduced to the lowest amount possible. That would be national economy and the proper course for a wise government to pursue.


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Of American and foreign makers.
DIAMONDS in the newest styles of Settings.
LADIES' and GENTS' CHAINS, sets of JEWELRY of the latest styles, BAND AND CHAIN BRACELETS, Etc. Etc.
Our stock has been largely increased for the approaching holidays, and new goods received daily.
Silver Ware of the latest designs in great variety, for wedding presents.
Repairing done in the best manner and guaranteed. 5 11 fmw3

TOWER CLOCKS.

G. W. RUSSELL,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Agent for STEVENS' PATENT TOWER CLOCKS, both Remontoir & Graham Escapement, striking hour only, or striking quarters, and repeating hour on full chime.
Estimates furnished on application either personally or by mail. 5 26

WILLIAM B. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND
3 2 1y] SILVER WARE,
Second floor of No. 632 CHESNUT Street,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

FOR
LOOKING-GLASSES,
RELIABLE AND CHEAP.
JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,
No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.
Notice is hereby given that Sealed Proposals for the Public Printing and Binding for the State of Pennsylvania, for the term of three years from the first day of July, 1871, will be received by the Speakers of the Senate and House of Representatives from this date to the fourth Tuesday of January, 1871, in compliance with the act of Assembly entitled "An act in relation to Public Printing," approved 9th of April, 1856; said proposals to be accompanied by bonds, with approved securities, for the faithful performance of the work, as required by the act of 25th February, 1862, entitled "A further Supplement to an Act in relation to Public Printing," approved the 9th day of April, 1856.
F. JORDAN,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 2, 1871. 1 2 18t

GROCERIES, ETC.

CHRISTMAS GROCERIES.
Full assortment of every variety of
RAISINS,
CITRON,
CURRANTS,
ORANGES,
GRAPES,
NUTS,
PRESERVES,
CANNED GOODS,
WINES, CORDIALS, CHAMPAGNES,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CHEESE, CIGARS, ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7 Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

BRICKMAKERS' CLAY-SPADES AND TOOLS, Miller's make. No. 909 S. FIFTH Street. 12 9 1m

INSURANCE.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 1, 1870.
Incorporated 1794. Charter Perpetual.

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $500,000 |
| ASSETS | $2,783,581 |
| Losses paid since organization | $23,000,000 |
| Receipts of Premiums, 1869 | $1,991,837 45 |
| Interest from Investments, 1869 | 114,696 74 |
| | $2,106,534 19 |
| Losses paid, 1869 | $1,035,386 34 |

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

| | |
|---|---|
| First Mortgages on City Property | $760,450 |
| United States Government and other Loan Bonds | 1,123,816 |
| Railroad, Bank and Canal Stocks | 55,706 |
| Cash in Bank and Office | 247,620 |
| Loans on Collateral Security | 82,588 |
| Notes Receivable, mostly Marine Premiums | 331,944 |
| Accrued Interest | 20,357 |
| Premiums in course of transmission | 85,198 |
| Unsettled Marine Premiums | 100,900 |
| Real Estate, Office of Company, Philadelphia | 30,000 |
| | $2,783,581 |

DIRECTORS.
Arthur G. Coffin, Francis R. Cope,
Samuel W. Jones, Edward H. Trotter,
John A. Brown, Edward S. Clarke,
Charles Taylor, T. Charlton Henry,
Ambrose White, Alfred D. Jessup,
William Welsh, Louis C. Madeira,
S. Morris Wain, Charles W. Cushman,
John Mason, Clement A. Griscom,
George L. Harrison, William Brockie.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Vice-President.
MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary. 3 4

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1870.
Franklin Fire Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St.
Assets Aug. 1, '70 $3,009,888'24

| | |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL | $400,000 00 |
| ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS | 2,609,888 24 |
| INCOME FOR 1870, $810,000. | LOSSES PAID IN 1869, $144,908 42. |

Losses paid since 1829 over
$5,500,000
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.
The "FRANKLIN" has no DISPUTED CLAIM.

DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant, Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards, William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea, Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary. [2 19
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY
LIFE INSURANCE CO.
NEW YORK.
LEMUEL BANGS, President.
GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'y.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.
JAMES M. LONGACRE,
MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,
Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.
H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner.
5 23 mwslm REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

FIRE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.
OFFICE,
No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
INSURE
BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY
From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1870, $1,572,732

TRUSTEES.
William H. Hamilton, Charles P. Bower,
John Carrow, Jesse Lightfoot,
George I. Young, Robert Shoemaker,
Jos. R. Lyndall, Peter Armbruster,
Levi P. Coats, M. H. Dickinson,
Samuel Sparhawk, Peter Williamson,
Joseph E. Schell.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst, Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins, J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux, Daniel Haddock,
Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. 2 30

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY
No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson, Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn, John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert, Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith, Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles, John W. Everman,
George A. West, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS L. BLANCHARD Secretary. 7 23

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE CO. OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office S. W. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH Capital (paid up in full) $200,000 00
CASH Assets, December 1, 1870 $600 288 24
DIRECTORS.
F. Ratchford Starr, J. Livingston Erringer,
Naibro Frazier, James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood, Wm. G. Boulton,
Benj. T. Tredick, Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart, Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown, James M. Aertsen.
F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEX. W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB E. PETERSON, Assistant Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,
$8,000,000 IN GOLD.
PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
4 5 No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
CHAS. M. PREVOST CHAS. P. HERRING

HORSE COVERS, BUFFALO ROBES, Fancy Robes, Lap Rugs, Fur Gloves and Collars. Large stock of all grade goods at lowest prices. MOYER'S Harness, Saddlery and Trunk Store, No. 720 MARKET Street. 2 17 1mrp

SHIPPING.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY
FOR NEW YORK,
SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON,
are now receiving freight at winter rates, commencing December 28. All goods shipped on and after this date will be charged as agreed upon by the agents of this company.
INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.
No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.
For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 33 East river, New York, or to
JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.
N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals, etc. 2 8 1

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.
ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.
The YAZOO will sail for New Orleans, via Havana, on Friday, January 6, at 8 A. M.
The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on Monday, January 9.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to Mobile, Galveston, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red River freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.
WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.
The WYOMING will sail for Savannah on Saturday, January 7, at 8 A. M.
The TONAWANDA will sail from Savannah on Saturday, January 7.
THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.
SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.
The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington on Wednesday, January 11at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Wednesday, January 18.
Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.
Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington, at as low rates as by any other route.
Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.
WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent.
6 13 No. 130 South THIRD Street.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
City of Brussels, Saturday, January 7, at 2 P. M.
City of Limerick, via Halifax, Tuesday, Jan. 10, at 1 P. M.
City of Washington, Saturday, Jan. 14, at 12 noon.
City of Paris, Saturday, Jan. 21, at 2 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

| Payable in gold. | | Payable in currency. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Cabin | $75 | Steerage | $3 |
| To London | 80 | To London | 35 |
| To Paris | 90 | To Paris | 38 |
| To Halifax | 20 | To Halifax | 15 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
4 5 No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.
INCREASED FACILITIES AND REDUCED RATES FOR 1870.
Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.
RETURNING, leave RICHMOND MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, and NORFOLK TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
No Bills of Lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing days.
THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
Freight HANDLED BUTONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.
Steamships insure at lowest rates.
Freight received daily.
State Room accommodations for passengers.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 12 S. WHARVES and Pier 1 N. WHARVES.
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.
T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 13

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.
Steamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharf above Market street.
Freight received daily.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South WHARVES.
HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown; M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria. 6 1

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.
SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.
DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES,
Leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
The steam propellers of this company will commence loading on the 8th of March.
Through in twenty-four hours.
Goods forwarded to any point free of commission
Freights taken on accommodating terms.
Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
4 5 No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK via Delaware and Raritan Canal.
EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of the line will commence loading on the 8th instant, leaving daily as usual.
THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York, North, East, or West, free of commission.
Freights received at low rates.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 12 S. DELAWARE Avenue
JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York. 3 4

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE STEAM TOWBOAT COMPANY.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents.
Captain JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
Office, No. 12 South Wharves Philadelphia. 4 11

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.
Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage
At Lowest New York Prices and Freights.
EDWIN H. FITLER & CO.,
Factory, TENTH St. and GERMANTOWN Avenue.
Store, No. 23 N. WATER St. and 22 N. DELAWARE Avenue.
4 12 12m PHILADELPHIA

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts
IMPORTERS OF
Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
PURE RYE WHISKIES,
IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 11 8p5

SAXON GREEN
NEVER FADES.
8 1 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH CATTE

### *EDUCATION IN SWEDEN.*

EDUCATION IN SWEDEN is almost universal, thanks to thorough legislation upon the subject. General C. C. Andrews, our Minister at Stockholm, has recently forwarded to the State Department at Washington full reports upon the Swedish educational system. From these, it appears that the number of children in Sweden, in 1868, between 5 and 15 years, was 679,128, of whom 526,643 were attending the "Folk" schools (schools for the lower classes), and 141,547 were attending other schools or being instructed at home. It follows, therefore, that 97 out of every 100 children were receiving instruction—a percentage which is probably not exceeded by any other nation, and which the most enlightened of the United States of America may look upon with envy. Several causes have contributed to the more than ordinary diffusion of literary knowledge among the masses of Sweden. From the earliest period, the peasantry constituted one of the four estates or chambers of the highest legislative assembly—the Diet. The masses enjoyed much liberty, and took part in politics. On the establishment of the Lutheran Church three centuries ago, the rite of confirmation and a knowledge of the catechism were made obligatory. For many years back there has hardly been a Swede, therefore, who could not at least read. A peasant from Scania, Nils Manson, had the honor of introducing the first bill for the establishment of a popular system of education into the Swedish Diet in 1828. Hundreds of school-houses are annually erected. In 1867 400 new ones were finished.

Modern improvements, such as arrangements for drawing the foul air from near the base of the room, and heating with hot water or steam, are generally introduced in new school-houses. School libraries are established by law; there are 1300 in Sweden. Compulsory attendance may be carried to the separation of children from parents; but this has been resorted to in but few instances, where poverty of the parent rendered it necessary for the parish to support the child. There is a growing sentiment in favor of enforcing universal attendance, though perhaps not extending to the separation of parent and child.

If school-house accommodations are insufficient, pupils are equally divided, and each half attend alternately two or three successive days. In the country, boys and girls attend the same school, but in large towns separate schools are provided. Instruction in folk schools is practically gratuitous. Movable schools for those parishes deficient in means or population is a feature of the Swedish school system. In 1867 there were 2117 fixed and 1266 "ambulatory" schools. In 1867 there were 3365 male and 260 female teachers. The average number of pupils to a teacher is about 70. Beside the Folk schools there is the "Sma Skola" (small or primary schools) and the "Hogre Folk Skola" (folks higher schools). In 1867 there were 3249 Sma Skole, with 151,526 pupils. There are but 10 of the Folks higher schools. There are two agricultural institutes and 23 agricultural schools that receive some aid from the Government. There is an institute and six schools for instruction in maintaining and stocking forests. There are also several trade and scientific schools. Of her two ancient and famous universities, Upsala and Lund, the former is the larger, and has 100 professors and tutors, and 1419 students, an increase of 139 over the year 1865. This university had its beginning in the year 1250.

## NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—Francis Craven, aged nineteen years, who fell from a building at Twenty-second and Washington avenue on Wednesday, died at the Pennsylvania Hospital at an early hour yesterday morning.

—Patrick Dailey, a young man of eighteen years, was stabbed last evening several times in the head while passing along Lombard street, near Water. His assailant, a young man about the same age, made his escape. Dailey was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, where, on examination, his wounds were discovered to be of a trivial character.

—Rev. A. G. Wylie was last evening installed pastor of the First Reformed Congregation of this city.

—Philip Bruck, charged with assaulting Ernest Stidler, at Nicetown, about a week ago, was admitted to bail yesterday. The physician attending Stidler pronounced him out of danger, and able to leave the hospital.

—The fire at the Angora Mills yesterday damaged property to the value of $150. It was not true that the mills were subsequently destroyed. The second fire was at Ashworth & Henry's West End Mills, Sixty-first and South streets. The drying-house was entirely burnt out, incurring a loss of $8000, upon which there is an insurance of $4000.

—The St. Crispins yesterday resolved to maintain the rate of wages paid last fall.

—Alice Young, aged 18 years, had her husband, aged 50, placed under bail yesterday for beating her.

### Foreign Affairs.

—The inclemency of the weather in France increases.

—A general forward movement by the French is reported.

—Prussia expresses a friendly feeling toward Austria.

—The new Spanish Cabinet is completed, with Serrano as President of the Council.

—The Army of the North has gained another victory, after a ten hours' engagement.

—Three outposts of Saxon soldiers, stationed near Bolbec, were captured on Tuesday.

—News from Constantinople is that the Porte contradicts the report of serious difficulties with the Khedive of Egypt.

—Jules Favre informs Bismarck that he knows nothing of a European Congress, and will not leave Paris to attend it.

—The Presbytery of Belfast, Ireland, has denounced Mr. Gladstone for the interest which he has displayed in the welfare of the Pope.

—The London *Times* of yesterday criticises quite favorably General Schenck, the newly-appointed Minister from the United States to England.

—There is considerable talk of various kinds in Europe, just now, about the Alabama claims, showing evidently that considerable importance is attached to them there.

—Baron Von Beust, in his reply to the despatch of Bismarck, notifying the Vienna Cabinet of the completion of German unity, says that it is received with satisfaction by the Emperor and the people of Austria, and it is their desire that good relations be established between the two countries.

### Domestic Affairs.

—Percy B. Spear's appointment as Indian Agent has been canceled by Secretary Delano.

—Internal revenue consolidation is likely to hang fire until about the close of the present Congress.

—Judge Orth has been appointed to succeed General Schenck on the Ways and Means Committee.

—As at present constituted, the Ways and Means Committee is against any interference with the income tax.

—Mr. Morrell's bill for a centennial exhibition at Philadelphia will come up in the House for decision to-morrow.

—It is understood that the Ways and Means Committee will be entirely reconstructed by the Speaker next session.

—There is great excitement at Springfield, Ill., over the contest for United States Senator, General Logan at present being the strongest candidate, with several formidable opponents pitted against him.

—Henry G. Brenner, a resident of Lancaster, Pa., was to be married at 7 o'clock last evening, but a half hour previous to that time deliberately blew his brains out by means of a pistol shot, without any apparent cause for the rash act.

—The preparation of the Apportionment bill by Judge Mercur has been delayed by the want of data the Census Bureau is not yet prepared with. It may be ready by next Tuesday. It is proposed to make the basis of a Congressional district a population of about 135,000, giving some 280 districts.

## CITY COUNCILS.

Both branches of the legislative department held their regular stated meeting yesterday.

*Select Branch*—President Cattell in the chair.

A communication was received from the Law Department, informing Councils that the West Chester Railroad Company had paid $3951 and the Junction Railroad $10,000 for the land they occupied on the Almshouse property. Referred to the Finance Committee.

The following appointments of committees were announced:

Finance—Messrs. Hodgdon, Shoemaker, Smith, G. A., Littleton, Downing, Hanna, King and Cochran.

Gas Works—Messrs. Harkness, Jones, Miller, W. F., Smith, T. J., Alexander, Shallcross, Snyder and McCall.

Highways—Messrs. Jones, Hodgdon, Fareira, McIlvain, Shermer, Smith, T. J., Park and Marcus.

Police—Messrs. Shallcross, McIlvain, Jones, Fareira, Harkness, Alexander, McCall and Marcus.

Trusts and Fire—Messrs. Shermer, Fareira, Burnell, Smith, G. A., Downing, Hanna, Marcus and Bickell.

Poor—Messrs. McIlvain, Shoemaker, Fareira, Shallcross, Gates and Snyder.

Surveys—Messrs. Smith, G. A., Burnell, McIlvain, Littleton, Smith T. J., Alexander, Bickel and Snyder.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Burnell, Downing and McCall.

Port Wardens—Messrs. Bumm, Littleton, Hodgdon, Park, Spence, Alexander, Snyder and Marcus.

Markets—Messrs. Harkness, Shermer, Burnell, Miller, W. F., Downing and Kamerly.

Claims—Messrs. Miller, W. F., Jones, Shoemaker, Littleton, Gates and Kamerly.

Election Divisions—Messrs. Shermer, Downing, Smith T. J., Park, Spence, Harkness, Cochran and Kamerly.

Water-works—Messrs. Hodgdon, chairman; Jones, McIlvain, Burnell, Smith, G. A., Harkness, Bumm, Hanna and Kamerly.

Old Property—Messrs. Jones, chairman; Fareira, Shallcross, Bumm, Park, King and McCall.

Schools—Messrs. Fareira, chairman; Shermer, Burnell, Shallcross, Downing, Alexander, Bickel and King.

Railroads—Messrs. Shallcross, chairman; Shoemaker, Hanna, Smith, G. A., Miller, Littleton, Burnell, Bickel and King.

Health—Messrs. McIlvain, chairman; Bumm, Alexander, Park, Spence and Kamerly.

Law—Messrs. Shoemaker, chairman; Jones, Hanna, Littleton, McIlvain and Cochran.

Prisons—Messrs. Littleton, chairman; Hanna, Spence, Gates, T. J. Smith and Cochran.

Street Cleaning—Messrs. Harkness, chairman; Park, Hodgdon, Gates, Spence and Snyder.

To Verify Cash Accounts of City Treasurer—Messrs. Bumm, chairman; Hodgdon and King.

Printing and Supplies—Messrs. Hanna, chairman; Shallcross, Bumm, Gates, Fareira and McCall.

Boiler Inspection—Messrs. Burnell, chairman; Shallcross, Bumm, Park, Alexander and Cochran.

Legislation—Messrs. Shermer, chairman; Jones, Bumm, Smith, T. J., and Marcus.

Defence and Protection—Messrs. Smith, G. A., chairman; Miller, Hanna, Harkness, Smith, T. J., and Cochran.

Revision of Taxes—Messrs. Hodgdon, Shermer, Gates, Shoemaker, Spence and Marcus.

House of Correction—Messrs. Fareira, Smith, G. A., Hodgdon, McIlvain, Shallcross, Shoemaker, Bickel and King.

Mr. Hanna presented a communication from the City Solicitor appointing Lorin Bird in the place of Henry R. Edmunds, and Wm. H. Yorkes and Wm. M. Ashton additional. Action on the appointments was postponed.

Mr. Shallcross submitted an ordinance to grade Thackera street, in the Twenty-third ward. Referred.

Mr. George A. Smith offered a resolution for the erection of a frame chapel northwest corner of Camac and Norris streets. Agreed to.

Mr. King submitted a resolution authorizing the Fire Commissioners to occupy the room lately used by the Coroner, and furnish the same. Referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Mr. McIlvaine submitted an ordinance requesting the Trustees of the University of Pennsylvania to grade, open, curb and pave Spruce, Locust, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-sixth streets and Darby road in the Twenty-seventh ward. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

Mr. Jones submitted an ordinance authorizing the appointment of a chief clerk, at a salary of $1200, in the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways. Passed.

Mr. Cochran offered a resolution directing the Committee on Election Divisions to report at a meeting of Councils, to be held January 12, whether it is their intention to rearrange the boundaries of the election divisions of the Fifth ward. Passed.

Mr. King presensed a resolution requesting Congress to appropriate $11,819,068 to reimburse the city of Philadelphia for money expended in raising troops during the late war.

Mr. McIlvaine moved to amend by changing the tenor of the resolution so as to make it apply to the Legislature, which was agreed to, and the bill passed.

The ordinance requiring the Board of Revision to report the amount to be realized by the special tax of six cents per hundred for the erection of the new public buildings was called up.

After a lengthy discussion, a motion to postpone was lost.

Mr. Miller then offered a proviso that no moneys realized on said tax shall be used until the case now before the Supreme Court be decided.

No quorum voting on this motion, the Chamber adjourned.

*Common Branch*—President H. Huhn in the chair.

A communication was received from Strickland Kneass, Chief Engineer and Surveyor, submitting the names of the sureties of the members of the new Board of Surveys. Referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Joseph S. Allen at this point said: I rise to a question of privilege. I have a statement to make and after making it my fellow-members will perceive that I am a victim of misplaced confidence. Mr. Huhn solicited me to take the position of chairman of the Highway Committee, and after receiving the sworn promise of himself and friends that I should be appointed, I now find that I have been deceived. I determined to resign from this body sooner than sit under those who violate their oaths, but public interests demand that I should remain, if only to guard the interests of the city, as I fear, from the peculiar construction of some of the committees, that it will require vigilance on the part of every friend of the city to correct mistakes, which, if not corrected, will be injurious to the tax-payers. I now desire to offer my resignation, and have it placed on record, in order that my constituents and the public may know what kind of men are in charge of the money raised by taxation.

Mr. Allen presented his resignation, which was ordered to be read by the clerk.

The clerk had not proceeded very far in the reading when he was interrputed by the Chair, who ruled the paper out of order, on account of disrespectful language, which he declared it contained.

Mr. Allen appealed from the decision of the Chair, and reduced the appeal to writing, which was also signed by General Wagner. The Chair would not allow the appeal to be read.

Mr. Walker moved to lay the appeal on the table. Agreed to—yeas 30, nays 25.

Mr. Buzby offered a resolution directing the Committee on City Property to inquire into the condition of the heating apparatus under Independence Hall. Agreed to.

Mr. W. S. Allen offered a resolution requesting the Legislature to pass an act levying a tax on insurance companies toward the support of the Fire Department. Agreed to.

General Wagner desired to make a general explanation, and read several letters, among them a note from Mr. Huhn, in which that gentleman requested General Wagner to name any committees on which he would like to serve, and his reply thereto, declining the offer.

Mr. Joseph S. Allen rose to reply to certain charges made against him by another member, and a very personal debate ensued. Being repeatedly called to order, Mr. Allen continued defending himself for some time.

Select Council ordinance granting permission for the erection of a frame church at the northwest corner of Camac and Norris street, was referred to Committee on Police.

Mr. Judge offered a resolution instructing the Commissioner of Highways to open Edgemont and other streets over the Reading Railroad in the 25th ward. Referred.

Mr. Wagner called the attention of the Chamber to the fact that the appeal which he had signed was in the hands of the clerk, but it did not contain the resignation of Mr. Allen. It was part of the proceedings and should go to the committee.

The chair decided that no objection could be made until next meeting to the journal of this meeting.

Select Council ordinance creating a chief clerk to the Commissioners of Highways, was referred to Committee on Finance.

Mr. Nickels offered a supplementary ordinance in reference to the salaries of the judges. Postponed.

Adjourned.

## TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

### An Actress at an Albany Theatre Fatally Burned.

The Albany *Journal* of last evening says:—The National Theatre was the scene of a most distressing accident last evening. The building was well filled with spectators, and all seemed bent on enjoying themselves to their utmost, with their families. Among the artistes was a Mrs. Byron, scarcely more than seventeen years of age, pretty and attractive, who sings and dances very charmingly. She had just finished a solo, and responded to an *encore*, after which she retired to her dressing-room to prepare for the next scene. While there, making her toilet, and rearranging her luxuriant hair, she unfortunately leaned over towards the gas burner, and her tresses coming in contact with the flame, ignited, and in an instant her head was enveloped with fire. The light dress which she wore also caught, and in her terror she stood for a moment or two utterly powerless to call for help. When at length she gained voice, and her shrieks summoned assistance and the flames were extinguished, it was found she was burned in a most fearful manner about the head, face, neck, and upper portion of the body. Mrs. Byron was married about six months since to Byron, who is a professional actor, her maiden name being Wright. It is thought that she can scarcely recover, from the fearful manner in which she is burned.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| SUN RISES | 7:25 | MOON SETS | 4:45 |
| SUN SETS | 4:48 | HIGH WATER | 1:9 |

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEORGE L. BUZBY, GEORGE N. TATHAM, J. PRICE WETHERILL, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hammonia | Hamburg | New York | Dec. 7 |
| C. of Manch'tr | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 10 |
| Helvetia | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 14 |
| C. of Limerick | Liverpool | New York v. H. | Dec. 17 |
| Britannia | Glasgow | New York | Dec. 21 |
| Erin | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 21 |
| Holsatia | Hamburg | New York | Dec. 21 |
| Ontario | Liverpool | Boston | Dec. 22 |
| Algeria | Liverpool | New York | Dec. 24 |
| Donau | Bremen | New York | Dec. 24 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Anglia | New York | Glasgow | Jan. 7 |
| C. of Brussels | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 7 |
| Helvetia | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 7 |
| C. of Limerick | New York | Liverpool v. H. | Jan. 10 |
| Wisconsin | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 11 |
| Algeria | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 11 |
| Calabria | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 12 |
| Australia | New York | Glasgow | Jan. 14 |
| C. of Washton | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 14 |
| C. of Paris | New York | Liverpool | Jan. 21 |
| Ville de Paris | New York | Havre | Jan. 28 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. of Mexico | New York | Vera Cruz, etc. | Jan. 7 |
| Wyoming | Philadelphia | Savannah | Jan. 7 |
| Virginia | Philadelphia | Charleston | Jan. 7 |
| Pioneer | Philadelphia | Wilm'gton, N.C. | Jan. 11 |

**Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.**

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, New Orleans via Havana, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company.

☞ Schr Sarah Bruen, arrived 3d inst. from Wilmington, N. C., is consigned to D. Trump, Son & Co. —not as before reported.

BELOW.

Bark Margaret Evans, Smiley, from Liverpool 10th November.

*(By Telegraph.)*

LEWES, Del., Jan. 5—P M.—The Cope reports the ship Arcturus, Edwards, from Antwerp 22d Oct., went in early this morning.

In harbor, brig Mary, returned last night.

Hazy to seaward. Thermometer, 52.

NEW YORK, Jan. 5.—Arrived, steamship Cambria, from Liverpool.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 5.—Cleared, steamer Rattlesnake, for Philadelphia.

MISCELLANY.

Br. ship Lady McDonald, Kennedy, from Bremen for New York, was ashore at Geeste 3d inst.

Steamer Wilmington, Cole, from New York, which put into Key West with loss of propeller, arrived at Galveston 3d inst. in tow of steamer City of Galveston, from New York.

N. G. bark Thusneide, Virsatz, hence for Bremen, before reported per cable ashore at Langeroog, became a total wreck. (A Rostock vessel from Philadelphia, with petroleum, reported wrecked off "Langueroon," crew saved, may refer to the Thusneide.)

Bark Laura Maria, from Liverpool, is still ashore on Tinicum, the tide having been too low on Wednesday night to get her off. The City Ice-boats were to go down again last night to endeavor to get her afloat.

Brig Hattie E Wheeler, Bacon, from Grand Turk, T. I., Dec. 15, via Delaware Breakwater 31st, at Providence 3d inst. Experienced heavy weather; stove bulwarks, and received other slight damage.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

ENGLAND—THAMES RIVER.—*Alteration in Blyth Buoys, Sea Reach.*—The Thames Conservancy has given notice that, in accordance with the system of buoyage adopted by the Trinity House, the following alteration has been made in the buoys marking the Blyth Sand sea Reach:—

West Blyth buoy is a nun buoy, striped black and white vertically.

Middle Blyth buoy is a can buoy, striped black and white vertically.

East Blyth buoy is a nun buoy, striped black and white vertically.

(All bearings are magnetic. Variation, 24¾ deg. westerly in 1870.)

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

W. B SHUBRICK, Chairman,

Treasury Department, Office Lighthouse Board, Washington, D. C., Dec. 21, 1870.


STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

THE AMERICAN STOVE AND HOLLOWWARE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA,

IRON FOUNDERS,

(Successors to North, Chase & North, Sharpe & Thomson, and Edgar L. Thomson,)

Manufacturers of STOVES, HEATERS, THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, TINNED, ENAMELLED, AND TON HOLLOWWARE.

FOUNDRY, Second and Mifflin Streets.

OFFICE, 209 North Second Street.

FRANKLIN LAWRENCE, Superintendent.

EDMUND B. SMITH, Treasurer.

JNO. EDGAR THOMSON,

President. JAMES HOEY,

6 27 mwf 6m General Manager.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER,

No. 11 North SECOND Street,

Sign of the Golden Lamb,

Are now receiving a large and splendid assortment of new styles of

FANCY CASSIMERES

And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS, [3 23 mwf

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory.

JOHN T. BAILEY,

N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts

ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, Etc.

Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly hand. Also, WOOL SACKS.

J. T. EASTON. M'MAHON.

EASTON & McMAHON,

*SHIPPING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,*

No. 2 COENTIES SLIP, New York,

No. 18 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,

No. 45 W. PRATT STREET, Baltimore.

We are prepared to ship every description of Freight to Philadelphia, New York, Wilmington, and intermediate points with promptness and despatch. Canal Boats and Steam-tugs furnished at the shortest notice.


## GIRARD ESTATE.

GIRARD ESTATE.—IN COMPLIANCE WITH the twenty-fourth section of the will of Stephen Girard, the President of the Board of Directors of City Trusts and the Superintendent of the Girard Estate have prepared the following:—

GIRARD COLLEGE.

209 pupils born within old city limits.
395 pupils born in other parts of Pennsylvania.
39 applicants awaiting admission.
The will be kept steadily in the college.

Application can be made in person to No. 19 South FIFTH Street, between 9 and 2 o'clock on the first MONDAY of each month for the admission of poor white fatherless boys, between 6 and 10 years old, born in Pennsylvania. To increase the facility in applying for the admission of boys born in this State, but living at a distance from the city, HENRY W. AREY, Secretary, will, when written to, furnish a form of application in writing. Boys born in the present city of Philadelphia, outside of the old city limits, say between Vine and South streets, have no preference in admission over those born in the more distant counties of the State. Children must be bound to the city, and are taught, clothed, and maintained at the expense of the trust, and then indentured to trades and other suitable occupations until they become twenty-one years of age. WILLIAM WELSH, President.

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE ESTATE.

I.

Stocks and Loans appropriated for the improvement of the eastern front of the city and Delaware avenue:—

| | Par Value. | |
|---|---|---|
| United States Ten-forty Five per cent. Loan | $4,900·00 | |
| City of Philadelphia Five per cent. Loan | 7,300·00 | |
| City of Philadelphia Six per cent Loan, free of tax | $154,500·00 | |
| City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Loan, taxable | 54,100·00 | |
| | | 208,600·00 |
| City Gas Six per cent. Loan | | 10,000·00 |
| 22 shares of stock in the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania | | 4,400·00 |
| 42 shares of preferred stock Union Canal Company | | 2,100·00 |
| Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania Six per cent. Loan | | 1,000·00 |
| Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1870, Six per cent | | 242,195·84 |
| Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1882, Six per cent | | 2,350·00 |
| City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Loan, free of tax, temporary investment | | 79,500·00 |
| Loan to city of Philadelphia, on city loan certificate, No. 6½, for four months | | 36,500·00 |

II.

Stocks and Loans, comprising the Residuary Fund:—

| | Par Value. | |
|---|---|---|
| United States Five-twenty Six per cent. Loan | $2,550·00 | |
| United States Ten-forty Five per cent. Loan | 10,700·00 | |
| City of Philadelphia Five per cent. Loan | 4,300·00 | |
| City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Loan, free of tax | $140,500·00 | |
| City of Philadelphia Six per cent. Loan, taxable | 22,300·00 | |
| | 162,800·00 | |
| Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1870, 6 per cent | | 1,933·64 |
| Loan to Franklin Institute | | 1,500·00 |
| 100 shares of stock Philadelphia Exchange Company | | 10,000·00 |
| 2200 shares of stock Schuylkill Navigation Company | | 110,000·00 |
| 408 shares of stock Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company | | 20,400·00 |
| 102 shares of stock Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, received as dividend | | 5,100·00 |
| 153 shares of stock Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, received as dividend | | 7,650·00 |
| 1 Certificate Schuylkill Navigation Co. Boat Loan, 7 per cent., received as dividend | | 6,600·00 |
| 2 shares of stock Germantown and Perkiomen Turnpike Company | | 200·00 |
| 1 share of stock Susquehanna and Lehigh Turnpike Co. | | 100·00 |
| 1 bond for Loan to Ridge Road Turnpike Company | | 10,000·00 |
| 1 bond for interest on loan, to do. do. | | 900·00 |
| Schuylkill Navigation Company Loan, 1882, received for interest | | 241·68 |
| Supposed to be of no value:— | | |
| 1000 shares of stock of stock Danville and Pottsville Railroad Company. | | |
| 1 share of stock Centre Bridge Company. | | |
| 1 share of stock Philadelphia Domestic Society. | | |
| 10 shares of stock Bustleton and Smithfield Turnpike Road. | | |
| 1 share of stock Downingtown, Ephrata, and Harrisburg Turnpike Road. | | |
| 1 share of stock newspaper called *Le Courrier des Etats-Unis.* | | |
| Loan to city of Philadelphia, on city loan certificate No. 6½ for four months | | $103,500·00 |

III.

Loans appropriated to purchase Fuel for "Poor white housekeepers and roomkeepers" in the city of Philadelphia.

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 Certificate of Loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 1870, 6 per cent | $9,089·37 |
| 1 Certificate of Loan Schuylkill Navigation Company, 1882, 6 per cent received for interest | 272·63 |

IV.

Loans and cash comprising the legacy received from the estate of Lawrence Todd, deceased, of Illinois:—

| | |
|---|---|
| United States Loan, 1881, 6 per cent | $7·000·00 |
| City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. Loan, free of tax | 17,200·00 |
| Balance of cash | 6·56 |
| | $24,206·56 |

V.

Loans comprising "Reserve Coal Rents," invested and held subject to the judicial decision of title to lands leased to S. Griscom & Co. and Thomas Coal Company.

| | |
|---|---|
| City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, free of tax | $34,100·00 |
| Balance of cash | 3,521·14 |
| | $37,621·14 |

VI.

Loans comprising "Gilbert Reserve Fund," invested and held subject to a judicial decision of title to lands from which the coal was taken and paid for by John Gilbert:—

| | |
|---|---|
| City of Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan, free of tax | $5,100·00 |
| Balance of cash | 43·45 |
| | $5,143·45 |

The following account current exhibits a condensed statement of the cash account, embracing the amount of interest, dividends, rent of real estate, and payments made to various objects for the year 1870:—

By committee of Councils on Girard Estate, from January 1 to February 28, 1870:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Balance in the Treasury January 1 | | $57,325·59 |
| Cash received for rent of real estate, city and farms | $42,503·40 | |
| Cash received for rent of collieries in Schuylkill and Columbia counties | 7,444·21 | |
| Cash received for rent of real estate in Schuylkill and Columbia counties | 132·50 | |
| Cash received from leases for cutting timber in Schuylkill and Columbia counties | 208·34 | |
| Cash received for city loans for interest | 14,328·50 | |
| Cash received from United States 6 per cent. loan, 1881, interest | 255·67 | |
| Cash received from Schuylkill Navigation Company, 6 per cent. loan, interest | 17·34 | |
| Cash received from City Gas, 6 per cent. loan, interest | 285·00 | |
| Cash received Insurance Company State of Pennsylvania, dividend | 528,00 | |
| | | 65,762·96 |
| | | $123,088·55 |

Warrants drawn and paid by City Treasurer, under appropriations made by Councils, and charged to

| | |
|---|---|
| Lands out of the county | $2,923·50 |
| General repairs to real estate | 3,578·38 |
| Inside painting | 31·45 |
| Outside painting | 73·67 |
| Paper and hanging | 305·06 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | 1,924·58 |
| Estate | $8,276·34 |
| For Girard College Committee on Household, $8,750·96 | |
| For Girard College Committee on Instruction, 68 35 | |
| | $8,819·31 |
| | $17,095·65 |
| Balance transferred to Directors of City Trusts, March 1, 1870 | $105,992·90 |

By Directors of City Trusts, from March 1 to December 31, both inclusive:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash received for rent of real estate, city and farms | $237,237·03 |
| Cash received from collieries in Schuylkill and Columbia counties | 65,964·32 |
| Cash received from real estate in Schuylkill and Columbia counties | 1,653·25 |
| Cash received from leases for cutting timber in Schuylkill and Columbia counties | 4,256·76 |
| Cash received from interest on City Loans | 14,168·00 |
| Cash received from United States five twenty 6 per cent. Loan | 172·00 |
| Cash received from Schuylkill Navigation 6 per cent. Loan | 14,130·94 |
| Cash received from City Gas 6 per cent. Loan | 317·41 |
| Cash received from United States 6 per cent. Loan, 1881 | 240·45 |
| Cash received from United States ten-forty five per cent. Loan | 882·10 |
| Cash received from dividend, Insurance Company State of Pennsylvania | 264·00 |
| Cash received from dividend, Philadelphia Exchange Company, stock | 550·00 |
| Cash received from dividend, Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company stock | 1,989·00 |
| Cash received from dividend, Schuylkill Navigation Company Boat Loan | 843·15 |
| Cash received from total income account | 4,026·74 |
| Cash received from temporary investment | 151,872·23 |
| Cash received from lands in Kentucky | 623·10 |
| Cash received from Bank of North America for notes collected | 1,271·39 |
| Cash received from reserve coal rents | 15,313·82 |
| Cash received from loan on call | 137,167·67 |
| Cash received from fuel fund | 8·02 |
| Cash received from Gilbert Reserve fund | 5,270·95 |
| Cash received from income residuary reserved interest on loan | 2,156·22 |
| Cash received from income for the improvement of Delaware avenue, do | 760·44 |
| | $661,149·07 |
| | $767,141·97 |

Cash paid under appropriations of Directors of City Trusts for

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Water rents | | $1,879·60 |
| Taxes | | 54,945·30 |
| Salaries | | 10,800·00 |
| Lands out of the city | | 53,700·63 |
| Permanent improvements | | 3,737·12 |
| General repairs to real estate | | 18,054·24 |
| Inside painting | | 1,898·75 |
| Outside painting | | 4,287·37 |
| Paper and hanging | | 1,938·36 |
| Annuities | | 600·00 |
| Miscellaneous expenses | | 23,483·13 |
| Gilbert reserve fund | | 5,227·50 |
| Fuel fund | | 475·00 |
| Widening Water street and paving Delaware avenue | | 1,859·08 |
| I. Todd legacy | | 7,282·88 |
| Temporary investment | | 326,000·00 |
| Building houses in Sixth street below Brown | | 52,027·36 |
| Altering Nos. 1109, 29, 31 Chesnut street | | 17,020·00 |
| Reserve coal rents | | 12,177·00 |
| Estate | | $597,393·22 |
| COLLEGE. | | |
| For Committee on Household | $123,299·53 | |
| For Committee on Instruction | 22,496·94 | |
| For Committee on Accounts | 3,463·45 | |
| For Committee on Library | 365·28 | |
| For Com. on Discipline and Discharge | 278·50 | |
| | $149,903·70 | |
| | | $747,296·92 |
| December 31, 1870, balance in the treasury | | $19,845·92 |
| Balance by City Treasurer's account | $23,079·42 | |
| Warrants drawn and not taken in | 3,234·37 | |
| | $19,845 05 | |

Office of the Directors of City Trusts of Girard Estate, Philadelphia, December 31, 1870.

CHARLES S. [illegible]

Superintendent Girard Estate.

1 6


FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES.

The Best Quality!

The Lowest Prices!

The Largest Assortment!

Fire-proof. Burglar-proof.

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MARVIN & CO.,

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(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.

265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.

Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 mwfm

FOR SALE.

BRICK YARD FOR SALE ON LIBERAL terms, favorably situated, plenty of Clay, latest improvements, large run of custom.

Inquire No. 115 S. FRONT STREET. 12 23 12t*

TO RENT.

TO RENT,

RARE CHANCE,

STORE No. 836 CHESNUT STREET, UNDER CONTINENTAL HOTEL.

Elegant Fixtures for sale, including Marble Counters, large Mirrors, etc.

Immediate possession. 12 15 tf

FOR SALE.—A DESIRABLE CORNER property. A good location for any business; 50 feet on Girard avenue, 48 feet on Frankford road. Apply at the S. W. corner of GIRARD Avenue and FRANKFORD Road. 1 5 3t*

OUTLERY, ETC.

RODGERS & WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag handles, and beautiful finish; Rodgers', and Wade & Butcher's Razors, and the celebrated Lecoultre Razor; Ladies' Scissors, in cases, of the finest quality; Rodgers' Table Cutlery, Carvers and Forks, Razor Strops, Cork Screws, etc. Ear instruments, to assist the hearing, of the most approved construction, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

EDUCATIONAL.

EDGEHILL SCHOOL

MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,

Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

For circulars apply to

21 1y Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

Nolen's Medicinal Cod Liver Oil,

FOR COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, ETC.

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Sold in bottles only, by all Druggists.

SHOEMAKER & NOLEN,

PROPRIETORS,

12 8 1stsulm No. 123 South FRONT Street.



AMUSEMENTS.

P. F. ROTHERMEL'S

Great Picture,

"BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG,"

AT No. 1003 CHESNUT STREET.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.
Admission, 75 cents. Children, 10 cents.
Bring your Opera Glasses. 12 24 stuthtf

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—A GREAT deal has been said at different times and by various papers about the lack of enterprise in Philadelphia, as compared with that of New York. To a certain extent this is true, but we have also noticed that where a spirit of enterprise *does* manifest itself in Philadelphia, there are always parties ready to discourage the movement, to belittle the undertaking, and to endeavor to ruin the projectors.

Two new places of amusement have recently been erected in Philadelphia by private enterprise, at a very heavy outlay of money, and yet in each instance efforts have been made to create an impression that the buildings are unsafe and liable to tumble down at any moment, and bring death and destruction to all assembled therein. Although they have been opened to the public for some time, these "unsafe" edifices are still standing, and will, doubtless so remain for years, monuments of the architects' and builders' skill and workmanship, and as evidences of the untenable character of the predictions concerning them. They have both been well tested by the immense throngs who have gathered within their walls during the holiday season; not the slightest accident has occurred, not the least alarm has been created; so that all the efforts made to bias public opinion against them have been of no avail. Philadelphia would exhibit far more enterprise if the proper sort of encouragement were manifested; but there seems to be a feeling of envy in the hearts of many of her people when any one has the boldness to step out of the beaten track and lay out a new and improved course. In our own city, improvements both public and private meet with much opposition, and the most humble of her citizens are encouraged in their undertakings. If a like spirit should show itself in Philadelphia, and less jealousy and envy be the predominating feeling, that city would soon become as attractive to the stranger as New York is at this day; but when her own papers endeavor to cast ridicule upon private enterprise, and endeavor to crush out what little of liberality and energy does crop out occasionally, it is not at all surprising that many of her capitalists and go-ahead citizens seek other places for the expenditure of their money and the exercise of their talents.

One of the prettiest places of amusement in the country is Fox's New American Theatre, Chesnut street, Philadelphia. It is not only pretty, but it is quite large. Over four thousand persons, we are told, were in attendance on Monday, December 26, about half that number being in the amphitheatre, from all parts of which a good view of the stage may

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
No. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet), or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*

FRIDAY, JANUARY 6, 1871.


☞ THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, from its original establishment, has been in the receipt of telegraphic news from the New York Associated Press, which consists of the *Tribune, Times, Herald, World, Sun, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser*, and *Evening Express*. The success which has attended our enterprise is, in itself, a sufficient evidence of the freshness, fullness, and reliability of the news which we have received from this source. Last March we entered into a special contract by which THE EVENING TELEGRAPH has the *exclusive* use of the news furnished in the afternoon by the Associated Press to its own members, the *North American, Inquirer, Ledger, Press, Age, Record*, and *German Democrat*, of this city, and the leading journals of the East, North, West and South; and hereafter THE TELEGRAPH will be the *only evening paper published in this city* in which the afternoon despatches of the Associated Press will appear.

☞ The earliest regular edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the progress of the European war, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

### *THE DISTRICT JUDGESHIP.*

IT is rumored that a vigorous movement will be made in the present Legislature to contest the election of Mr. Lynd, who, according to the count of the votes polled last October in this city, was elected Judge of the District Court of Philadelphia. We hope this rumor is true, and that a thorough investigation of all the attendant circumstances may be made. The whole system of electing judges is at best an experiment, and too much pains cannot be taken to make it successful. It was either Mr. Lynd's fault or his misfortune—we will not stop here to inquire which—that he ran far behind his ticket, and it will scarcely be denied that a large proportion of the most upright, intelligent, and patriotic Republicans of this city erased his name from their ballots. He was certainly not an eligible candidate, and there are many who think that he was not a proper one. Although all parties may be ready to bow, in spite of this opinion, to a fair verdict at the polls, it is alleged that unfair counting of the votes was resorted to for the purpose of giving Mr. Lynd a majority which would have no real existence if strict justice were done, and there is certainly something mysterious in the unusual variance between the newspaper count of the vote on the judgeship and the official returns. All doubts on such a subject should be cleared up. It is bad enough to have a judge on the bench who does not possess the confidence of a considerable portion of the most worthy members of his own party, and it is intolerable that any man should deal out justice in our courts whose right to exercise such an exalted function is questionable. It is more easy to imagine than to describe the feelings that will arise in the breasts of disappointed suitors before such a tribunal if the Legislature does not clear away the suspicions that have been engendered in regard to the validity of the October returns. Either their complete fallacy or their truthfulness should be speedily established by a searching investigation, so that if Mr. Lynd's right to the judgeship is unquestionable he may be subjected to no imputations, and, on the other hand, if he was not fairly elected, that the judgeship may be awarded to his competitor. Let us keep our courts not only pure but in all respects above suspicion. If we depart from this safe rule, the condition of the courts of New York City should warn us of the frightful dangers that will speedily loom up.

### *THE GROWTH OF PHILADELPHIA.*

IT is sufficiently proved that the growth of cities depends in a great degree on their diverging railroads. There can be no doubt of the existence of a positive relation between the extent of country covered by such roads, and the wealth and population about the focus to which they converge. The marvellous growth of Chicago is an example in point. That city has ten or twelve main trunk lines spreading out like the sticks of a fan, which with their tributaries govern a wide circumference, being so many swift highways for concentration one way and distribution the other. Philadelphia has not half as many, although she has a much larger general business. Her access to the ocean, while it compensates for much, does not nearly bring up her power of distribution to her capacity of production in manufactures and the useful arts. This power we must supply if we expect the increase of our population to continue in the ratio of the past decade. Indeed, we ought not to be satisfied with this. If we use our opportunities and improve our connections with the country districts, and with other centres of population, we may surely reckon that the future growth of Philadelphia will be much more rapid than the past.

The disappointment expressed with regard to the late census of our city is not difficult to understand. Our streets have been more crowded with strangers for several years past than ever before. Our hotels have been full to overflowing. Manufactures have extended in the suburbs, and a greater activity has been apparent in general intercourse. The character of our shops and stores has improved. But our increased production has not been met by corresponding facilities of distribution; and this, above all, gives the appearance of a pressure of business and population. We need more railways to connect with the country, and especially with New York and Washington. Let us hope that no narrow policy will thwart a single meritorious move in this direction. Every avenue out brings into subserviency to our markets a wide circumference of country, cheapens food, and gives a fresh spring to population.

### *THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.*

THE indications are very plain that the English are getting heartily sick of the Alabama claims, and that they are both anxious and willing to have them settled in such a manner that there will be no danger of their revival at any future time. The days of repentance have set in, and because the repentance is that of the thief who is caught in the act and who wishes to escape punishment, it is probably none the less sincere. England's European relations at the present time are such that sound policy dictates the necessity of quieting as far as possible the enmities that exist on this side of the Atlantic, for there is a wholesome fear existing in the minds of the ruling classes that in case of a war the United States would undertake to settle the Alabama claims and our "sentimental" damages along with them by pursuing the same line of policy that England did towards us during the Rebellion. The London *Times*, which generally reflects an important order of public opinion very correctly, after certain complimentary allusions to our new Minister, General Schenck, expresses the hope that he will be able to effect a settlement, without compromising England's honor, of all the legitimate claims of the United States in respect to the Alabama and other national irritabilities now existing. The *Times* declares that England only desires, by fair concessions and frank allowances, to bring about a settlement of the foolish quarrel which alienates two great nations allied by blood and sympathy. This is very different from the kind of utterances the *Times* indulged in some ten years ago; and the anxiety now being displayed in England to bring the quarrel between that country and the United States to a conclusion indicates that there is beginning to be an appreciation of the fact that it is not a foolish one. The payment of the Alabama claims would only go a small way towards pacifying the ill feeling that exists in this country on account of the hostility manifested towards us in England during the progress of the Rebellion, but it would at least have the effect of restraining us from allowing such piratical cruisers as the Alabama was to leave our ports for the purpose of preying upon British commerce. The condition of affairs in Europe is such that England may at any moment be drawn into a conflict that will demand all her energies, and the probabilities are, therefore, that the Alabama claims can ever be settled upon terms that will be reasonably satisfactory to us. We sincerely hope that they will be settled, for they have been a cause of irritation long enough, and the American people ought to be glad to have them finally and forever disposed of.

### THE SENATE.

**Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, the Nominee of the Michigan Republican Caucus, and the Successor of Senator Howard.**

A telegram from Lansing announces that the Republican caucus of the Michigan Legislature, on the sixth ballot, nominated Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, at present a Representative in Congress from the Fourth Michigan district, as successor to the Hon. Jacob M. Howard, whose term in the United States Senate expires on the 4th of March next. There has been a very lively contest over the nomination, the candidates being Senator Howard, ex-Governor and Representative Austin Blair, ex-Representative William A. Howard, and Mr. Ferry. As the nomination is equivalent to an election, on account of the large Republican majorities in both branches of the Legislature, Mr. Ferry will enter the Senate as the colleague of Zack Chandler, and the country will be deprived henceforth of the efficient services of Senator Howard.

Mr. Ferry was born in Mackinac, Michigan, on June 1, 1827. He is a self-educated man, and has always been engaged in business pursuits. In 1850 he was elected to the State Legislature; to the State Senate in 1856; for eight years was an active member of the Republican State Committee; was a delegate at large to the Chicago Convention of 1860, and a Vice-President; was appointed in 1863 Commissioner for Michigan of the Soldiers' National Cemetery at Gettysburg; and in 1864 was elected a Representative from Michigan to the Thirty-ninth Congress, being successively re-elected in 1866, 1868, and 1870. In the present Congress he is a member of the Committees on Post Offices and Post Roads, on Naval Affairs, and on Rules, holding the second position on the two former. His standing in the House of Representatives has been a high and creditable one.

THE CLIMATE OF PUGET SOUND.—From Wilkeson's "Notes on Puget Sound" we take the following references to the climate of the western terminus of the Northern Pacific Railroad:—

"Vancouver Island occupies in the Pacific very much the same position that England does in the Atlantic. London and the south of England lie nearly in the same latitude as Victoria and the lower end of Vancouver Island. The 'Puget Sound' of the Northern Pacific Railroad lies almost wholly south of the island, and extends below it ninety miles. The influences which make the climate at Victoria and Esquimalt prevail all over the Sound, but in a greater degree and with a more marked effect. Fourteen varieties of flowers in bloom in the open air at Port Townshend on the 4th day of January last were received by Horace Greeley, in New York, on the 30th day of January, enclosed in a letter which contained proofs of the genuineness of this extraordinary and conclusive testimony in favor of the mildness of the climate of Washington Territory.

"The weather of Vancouver Island, on the testimony of the recorded observations made by Rattray, is milder and steadier than that of England; the summer longer, drier, and finer, and the winter shorter and less rigorous. The mean annual temperature of the former is higher by 1·38 deg. than that of the latter. During the summer months the hot weather of Vancouver Island is not so oppressive as that of London, and the maximum temperature is less by 14 deg., while in the winter the temperature never falls so low in Vancouver Island as in London, and the annual range of the two places differs by 15½ deg. in favor of Esquimalt."


## NOTICES.

SPECIAL OFFERING
OF BARGAINS,
SINCE TAKING STOCK ACCOUNT

We have reduced a number of odd lots of goods to such prices, for the purpose of clearing them out, without regard to cost, as to make them
REAL BARGAINS for any one. A chance seldom seen is now offered to dealers to purchase many
JOB LOTS upon which much
MONEY CAN BE MADE.
BENNETT & CO.,
TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STREETS.

MESSRS. H. & A. C. VAN BEIL, the well-known and much-respected wine merchants, whose well-known business house is situated at No. 1310 Chesnut street, now advertise one of the finest wines at the lowest rates which have ever been advertised in Philadelphia. The wine is the well-known Sparkling Moselle, which is usually sold at other establishments at twenty-two dollars and fifty cents per case. This establishment advertises the same wine, of exactly the same quality, for the sum of eighteen dollars per case, and they defy any other house to show a similar price for as good an article. They have but a few cases left, and these must be sold to close accounts. This is the only reason for the reduction.

GAS FIXTURES.

CORNELIUS & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

GAS FIXTURES

Wholesale and Retail

Salesrooms,

No. 821 CHERRY Street

PHILADELPHIA.

We have no store or salesroom on Chesnut street.

11 15 2m5p CORNELIUS & SONS

GROCERIES, ETC.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.

MITCHELL & FLETCHER,

No. 1204 CHESNUT Street,

Invite examination of their EXTRA FINE STOCK of
Raisins, Figs, Oranges, Lemons.
Citron, Orange Peel, Lemon Peel.
Currants, Lady Apples.
Glace Apricots, Cherries,
Glace Figs, Pears.
Bellefleur Apples, Sweet Cider.
Prunes, English Walnuts. [11 10 thstu2mrp
Almonds, Pecans, Filberts, etc. etc. etc.

BETHLEHEM BUCKWHEAT

A fresh invoice just received in quarter barrels and small bags.

PEAK, FREAN & CO.'S CELEBRATED LONDON BISCUIT, received fresh by every steamer.

NEW GRENOBLE WALNUTS.
NEW PAPER-SHELL ALMONDS.
FINEST DEHESA LAYER RAISINS.
NEW SULTANA RAISINS, NEW SEEDLESS RAISINS, NEW CURRANTS AND CITRON.
FINEST QUALITY HAMS, DRIED BEEF AND BEEF TONGUES.

WILLIAM KELLEY,

N. W. Corner TWELFTH Street and GIRARD Avenue,

11 10 thstu5 PHILADELPHIA.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Choice White Almeria Grapes,

In one-eighth kegs—own importation.

CHOICE QUALITY OF LADY APPLES,

PRIME HAVANA ORANGES, NEW ALMONDS RAISINS, WALNUTS, FIGS, PECAN NUTS, Etc. Etc.

COUSTY'S East End Grocery,

No. 118 South SECOND St.,

2 17 thstu Below Chesnut, West Side.

FINANCIAL

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

American and Foreign Bankers,

DRAWS EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PRINCIPAL CITIES OF EUROPE.

DEALERS IN

Government and Railroad Securities,

*Drexel, Winthrop & Co.*, No. 18 Wall Street, New York. | *Drexel, Harjes & Co.*, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE
WHEELER & WILSON
SEWING MACHINE,
*For Sale on Easy Terms.*
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

CLOTHING.

1871. 1871.

R. & W.

Hurrah for Eighteen Seventy-one!
There's a beautiful suit for every one
At the store of ROCKHILL & WILSON.

The times of the old high prices are done;
Come, buy clothes cheap for Seventy-one
At the store of ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Look at the way the people run
For fine new clothes for Seventy-one
To the store of ROCKHILL & WILSON.

Equalled by few, excelled by none,
Are the Winter Clothes of Seventy-one
For sale by ROCKHILL & WILSON.

For the whole month of

JANUARY

A SPECIAL REDUCTION

IN THE PRICES

of all

The Fine Clothes

at the

GREAT BROWN HALL

OF

ROCKHILL & WILSON

603 and 605 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & CO.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA: PA.

Handsome Goods.
Elegantly Trimmed,
Artistically Cut,
and
Made in the best
STYLE.

Tailors. Tailors.
Tailors.

PLATED WARE.

Special Announcement

For the Holidays.

ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED WARE.

MEAD & ROBBINS

Invite special attention to their immense stock of

SILVER PLATED GOODS,

Selected for oliday sales.

Tea Sets,

Triple Plate Hard Metal Silver Soldered, from to $75 per et.
Sets as low as $20, and a full stock of goods of ever description in

Silver-Plated Ware Suitable for Holiday Presents.

EVERY ARTICLE WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

MEAD & ROBBINS,

N. E. Cor. NINTH and CHESNUT,

10 8 stuth3m PHILADELPHIA.

OPTICIANS.

SPECTACLES.

Microscopes, Telescopes, Thermometers, Mathematical, Surveying, Philosophical and Drawing Instruments, at reduced prices.

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,

No. 924 CHESNUT Street,

1 30 mwf4p PHILADELPHIA.

# COOPER & CONARD

YOU ARE INVITED TO ATTEND THE SALE.

WE

find, after taking stock, that although our business in DRESS FABRICS has been unprecedentedly large, yet we still have a large surplus and

WANT

to reduce it; in order to do which we have marked down many DRESS STUFFS to prices much less in currency than they cost to import in GOLD. We will continue the sale until we have converted our entire Winter Stock into

MONEY.

and invite all to examine it, assuring them they will be repaid for so doing.

50c. French Wool Poolins, Garnets, Browns, Etc.
$1·00 Corded French Silk Poolins.
$9·50 for 28-inch Lyons Silk Cloak Velvet.
Cloak and Shawl Room too full for the season.
2 cases Williamsvilles, an extra low price.

# COOPER & CONARD

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET STREETS.

FURNITURE, ETC.

HOVER'S

PATENT SOFA BED.

All old and young bachelors, as well as ladies who keep old maid's hall, are now buying HOVER'S CELEBRATED PATENT SOFA BED. This is the only Sofa Bed that can be taken apart to cleanse it the same as a bedstead. All others are unsafe and liable to get out of repair. To be had only of the manufacturer and owner,

H. F. HOVER,

No. 230 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

12 27 tuf2strp PHILADELPHIA.

BUY YOUR FURNITURE

OF

GOULD & CO.,

Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street

AND

N. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.

LARGEST, CHEAPEST, AND BEST STOCK IN THE WORLD. [10 5 wfm3mrp

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE FIRM OF ELLIOTT & DUNN IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent. Either member of the firm will sign in liquidation.
WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
J. H. DUNN.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1871.

The undersigned have this day entered into a COPARTNERSHIP for the purpose of transacting a general Banking business, at No. 109 South THIRD Street, under the name of ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.
WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
FREDERIC COLLINS,
ADOLPHUS W. ELLIOTT,
FREDERIC J. ELLIOTT.
PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1871. 1 3 6t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership between JAMES SALT, FREDERICK MEAR, and CHARLES W. SCHROPP was dissolved on the 2d day of January, A. D. 1871, by the withdrawal of JAMES SALT. All debts due to the said partnership are to be paid, and those due from the same discharged, at No. 108 North SECOND Street, where the business will be continued by the said FREDERICK MEAR and CHARLES W. SCHROPP, under the firm of MEAR & SCHROPP. 1 6 11 18 25 4t*

A COPARTNERSHIP IS THIS DAY FORMED between the undersigned, who propose to carry on A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS, at Nos. 51 and 53 South THIRD Street, in this city, under the style of DUNN BROTHERS.
J. H. DUNN,
R. M. DUNN.
2d January, 1871. 1 9

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE UNDERsigned entered into a Copartnership on the 15th inst. for a General Auction and Commission business, under the name and style of HENRY W. & B. SCOTT, Jr.
HENRY W. SCOTT.
B. SCOTT, Jr.
Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1870. 2 6t

COAL.

ANTHRACITE COAL,

Per Ton of 2240 Pounds, Delivered.

LEHIGH—Furnace, $7·75; Stove, $9; Nut, $7.
SCHUYLKILL—Furnace, $7; Stove, $7 25; Nut, $6·25.

EASTWICK & BROTHER,

Yard corner TWENTY-SECOND Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. [8 20 rptf

Office, No. 228 DOCK Street.

L. KNOWLES & CO.,

No. 1218 MARKET Street,

RECEIVERS OF

CHOICEST GRADES OF ST. LOUIS FAMILY FLOUR. [1 5 6t4p*

UPHOLSTERY GOODS, ETC.

NEWEST DESIGNS
IN
LACE CURTAINS
AND
LAMBREQUINS.

STEVENSON & SCHWEMMER,

No. 1113 CHESNUT Street,

GIRARD ROW.

FINE BORDERED SHADES,

With best fixtures, put up $1·50 each.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

TABLE and PIANO COVERS.

10 12 wfm3m4p

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

Spring Horses,

Rocking Horses,

Children's Carriages,

BOYS' SLEDS, WAGONS,

VELOCIPEDES, Etc. Etc.

H. J. SHILL,

Factory, No. 226 DOCK Street,

12 9 4p BELOW EXCHANGE.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'

Grand Square and Upright Pianos.

Special attention is called to their ne

Patent Upright Pianos,

With Double Iron Frame, Patent Resonator, Tubular Metal Frame Action, etc., which are matchless in Tone and Touch, and unrivalled in durability.

CHARLES BLASIUS,

WAREROOMS,

No. 1006 CHESNUT STREET,

9 13 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT

Arion Piano Fortes,

Warranted to stand in tune longer than any other Pianos in the market.

ALSO, ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGANS,

With the Jubilant. E. M. BRUCE,
No. 13 North SEVENTH Street.
Music Bound at lowest rates. 12 9 fmwlmrp

WRIGHT'S

NE PLUS ULTRA

Minced Meat.

Unequalled for Quality.

CAUTION.—Beware of all imitations, as there is but one WRIGHT in the market.

DEPOT,
SOUTHWEST CORNER
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN

SOLD BY ALL GROCERS. 12 15 tfrp

## A SINGULAR WILL CASE.

**How an Immense Estate was Lost by a Slip of the Pen.**

The St. Louis *Times* of a recent date says:—

An interesting suit was filed yesterday in the Circuit Court, by Sarah J. Howell, against the Home of the Friendless and William C. Jameson, executor of the estate of William H. Bell, in which she states that she is a sister of the late Major William H. Bell, and that about the year 1824 and during the life of her brother she married Dr. William Howell, who died in 1850. She is now a widow 60 years old. Her brother at the time of his death and for a long time previous resided in this city. He was a veteran officer of the United States army, and was seventy-two years old when he died. For some time previous to his death he was very infirm, both in mind and body. On the 27th of November, 1865, he made a will. The complainants claim that he was then, and for a long time previous, of sound and disposing mind; that in the will he left to Mrs. Powell "one undivided fourth of the balance of his estate of every kind whatever;" that his estate was worth not less than $250,000, and that his debts, etc., did not exceed $500. On the 8th of December, 1865, he made a codicil, giving to Michael Welbey $1000, and on the 14th of the same month, in another codicil, he revoked the bequest to Mrs. Powell, and devised one-half to the Home of the Friendless. The next day he bequeathed to Andrew Auer $1200. On the 18th of December, in still another codicil, he directed that the leasehold, corner of Olive and Fourth streets, should remain as then for two years from the date of his death, when it was to be sold. The will was admitted to probate on the 5th of January, 1866, and William C. Jameson was appointed executor. Plaintiff claims that she is the person described in the will, as the doctor had no sister named Sarah Powell: that the person who wrote or drafted the will and codicil by a clerical mistake wrote Sarah Powell instead of Sarah J. Howell. It is further charged that he was not of sound mind when he made the codicil of December 14, and an opening up of the matters in the estate is therefore asked for.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

**The City Amusements.**

THE GERMAN OPERA.—On Monday evening next the German opera season will commence with Beethoven's *Fidelio*. On Tuesday Nicolai's opera of *The Merry Wives of Windsor* will be performed.

AT THE CHESNUT Boucicault's drama of *The Colleen Bawn* will be performed this evening for the benefit of Mrs. W. J. Florence.

A matinee to-morrow.

AT THE WALNUT the drama of *The Great City* will be represented this evening.

There will be a matinee to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH the military drama of *Ours* will be given for the last time this evening.

On Monday a new piece, entitled *Coquette; or, The Two Joneses*, will be produced.

AT THE AMERICAN the performance this evening will be strictly adapted to the tastes of a family audience.

There will be a family matinee to-morrow.

AT MRS. WARNER'S CIRCUS, Tenth and Callowhill streets, D'Atalie, the "man with the iron jaw," and Mad'lle Angela, the "female Samson," will appear this evening.

ROTHERMEL'S picture of "The Battle of Gettysburg" may be seen from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. at No. 1003 Chesnut street.

BIERSTADT'S picture of "The Emerald Pool" is now on exhibition at Earles' Galleries, No. 816 Chesnut street, for the benefit of the soldiers' orphans of the Lincoln Institute.

AT THE NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the drama of *Monte Christo* will be repeated this evening.

A matinee will be given to-morrow.

AT THE ARCH STREET OPERA HOUSE the Christmas pantomime of *Hush-a-Bye Baby* and other other attractions will be presented this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Amy Lloyd's Female Minstrels will perform this evening.

SIGNOR BLITZ and his son will give a magical performance at the Assembly Building this evening.

A matinee to-morrow.

## CITY ITEMS.

FEVER AND AGUE.—WHY SHAKE? PLANTATION BITTERS *will positively cure any form of intermittent fever.* Travel through any region where the malady prevails, and all who have tried the preparation will tell you so. Thousands of families in the Ohio and Mississippi valleys, and on the borders of the Southern rivers and swamps, regard it as a specific for the complaint. Nothing could induce them to be without it; and they begin to take it regularly at the commencement of the spring and at the close of summer, as a safeguard against malaria. They show their wisdom thereby. The shivering plague passes their door without intruding, to smite their neighbors who have shown less forecast. Every year, however, the number of these improvident victims decreases. There is no teacher like experience; and when a shaking and burning sufferer sees his friend on the next farm or plantation in perfect health, though breathing the same atmospheric poison as himself, he learns that this exception to the complaint is due to PLANTATION BITTERS.

Boys,
Boys,
Boys.

We are selling for $5 Boys' Overcoats that far surpass anything ever offered for the price. Examine them at ROCKHILL & WILSON'S Great Brown Stone Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT street.

N. B.—Our $10, $12, and $15 suits are going off by the thousands.

CELEBRATED PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,
PERFECT IN FIT,
SUPERIOR IN QUALITY AND WORKMANSHIP,
CHEAP IN PRICE.
Orders promptly delivered.
A. M. THOMPSON,
Manufacturer No. 146 N. Fourth street.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

SOZODONT.—All dentrifices had their drawbacks until the salubrious bark of the Soap Tree was brought from the Chilian valleys to perfect the fragrant Sozodont, the most wholesome, reliable, and delightful article for the teeth that a brush was ever dipped into.

THE CITY OF BOSTON has selected Hallet, Davis & Co.'s Pianos for its Normal and Grammar Schools. Warerooms, No. 927 Chesnut street. Prices moderate for cash and instalments, or rent. W. Redfield Phelps & Co., agents.

SEA MOSS FARINE from pure Irish Moss, for Blanc Mange, Puddings, Custards, Creams, etc. etc. The cheapest, healthiest, and most delicious food in the world.

BEDDING, best in the city, lowest price, and guaranteed, by ALBERTSON & Co., No. 1435 Chesnut street.

"SPALDING'S GLUE," always up to the sticking point."

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

## MARRIED.

MCABEE—GILBERT.—On Thursday, January 5th, at St. John's Church, by the Rev. J. A. Seiss, D. D., JACKSON MCABEE to MIA, daughter of the late Dr. D. Gilbert, all of this city.

RHODES—BORIE.—On the 5th instant, by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Stevens, J. MAURAN RHODES, of Providence, R. I., to EMILY, daughter of Chas. L. Borie, Esq., of this city.

SNYDER—HALKYARD.—December 26th, by Rev. George L. C. Hanna, at the residence of Mr. Wm. W. Atkinson, brother-in-law of the bride, Mr. WASHINGTON C. SNYDER to MISS JESSIE HALKYARD, both of this city.

## DIED.

BROWN.—On the 4th instant, THOMAS BROWN, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Adelphia Lodge, No. 22, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 967 North Seventh street, on Saturday, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer Church Ground.

DUVILLARD.—On the evening of the 2d instant, MARY JACOBS DUVILLARD, in the 57th year of her age.

The friends of Mrs. Mary H. Bell are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 111 Queen street, on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Interment at Trinity Church.

PEQUENO.—Suddenly, at Madrid, Spain, on November 27th, 1870, CANDIDO PEQUENO, Sr.—a Christian gentleman, genial, and generous. His many friends in this city, where he resided several years, will learn with real sorrow of his death.

RITNER.—On the 4th instant, ELIZABETH, wife of Philip Ritner, and daughter of Henry and Mary H. Van Fassen.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her husband's residence, Gloucester City, New Jersey, Sunday, the 8th inst., at 2 o'clock. To proceed to the M. E. Church.

WALLACE.—On the 3d instant, Mr. JOHN C. WALLACE, aged 53 years, of Camden, N. J.

The relatives and friends, also Post No. 6, G. A. R., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, No. 220 Walnut street, above Second, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

WISE.—On the 5th instant, MARY ELIZABETH, wife of John G. Wise, and daughter of Jacob and Elvira Stauffer, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1228 Columbia avenue, on Monday afternoon, 9th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

*For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.*

☞ BEAUTY, TASTE, ACCURACY, AT HELFENSTEIN & LEWIS' Railroad and Commercial Printing House, FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets. 1t

☞ INSTEAD OF USING COMMON TOILET Soap at this season of the year, use "Wright's Alconated Glycerine Tablet of Solidified Glycerine." It softens the skin, prevents redness and chapping by cold, and beautifies the complexion.
For sale by Druggists generally.
R. & G. A. WRIGHT,
1 6 fmw26t No. 624 CHESNUT St., Philad'a.

☞ OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA OIL CREEK PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street, Room No. 7.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1871.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the election of a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.
1 6 3t* A. C. LEIDY, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1871.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company a dividend of SIX PER CENT. was declared on the outstanding scrip and stock of the Company, clear of taxes, payable on demand.
1 6 2w JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.—The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb will be held at the Institution, corner of BROAD and PINE Streets, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th of January, at 4 o'clock P. M.
The annual report of the Board of Directors will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers to serve for the ensuing year.
1 6 fmw6t JAMES J. BARCLAY, Secretary.

☞ AMERICAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, WALNUT Street, S. E. corner of Fourth.
At the Annual Election by the Stockholders, held on MONDAY, January 2, 1871, the following named gentlemen were elected
TRUSTEES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alexander Whilldin, | Isaac Hazlehurst, |
| George Nugent, | James L. Claghorn, |
| Hon. James Pollock, | Henry K. Bennett, |
| J. Edgar Thomson, | L. M. Whilldin, |
| Albert C. Roberts, | George W. Hill, |
| Philip B. Mingle, | John Wanamaker. |
| Hon. Alex. G. Cattell, | |

And at a meeting of said Trustees, held January 5, the following officers were elected:—
ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
GEORGE NUGENT, Vice-President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Sec. and Treas. 1 6 5t

## BANK REPORTS.

☞ REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA at the close of business on the 28th day of December, 1870:—

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $1,764,629·71 |
| United States bonds | 710,000·00 |
| Current expenses | 7,024·02 |
| Due from banks and bankers | 128,871·02 |
| Exchange for Clearing-house | 479,458·30 |
| National bank notes and fractional currency | 28,303·62 |
| Legal-tenders | 512,733·00 |
| | $3,631,589·67 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital stock | $750,000·00 |
| Surplus fund | 273,000·00 |
| Discount account | 16,187·99 |
| Circulation | 588,229·00 |
| Deposits | 2,004,173·67 |
| | $3,631,589·67 |

THEO. KITCHEN,
1 5 2t Cashier.

## SEWING MACHINES.

THE AMERICAN

**Combination Button-Hole**

AND

**SEWING MACHINE**

Is now admitted to be far superior to all others as a Family Machine. The SIMPLICITY, EASE, and CERTAINTY with which it operates, as well as the uniform excellence of its work, throughout the entire range of sewing, in

STITCHING, HEMMING, FELLING, TUCKING, CORDING, BRAIDING, QUILTING, GATHERING, AND SEWING ON, OVERSEAMING, EMBROIDERING ON THE EDGE, AND ITS BEAUTIFUL BUTTON-HOLE AFD EYE-LET HOLE WORK,

Place it unquestionably far in advance of any other similar invention.

This is the only new family machine that embodies any Substantial Improvement upon the many old machines in the market.

**It Certainly has no Equal.**

It is also admirably adapted to manufacturing p poses on all kinds of fabrics.

Call and see it operate, and get samples of th work.

We have also for sale our "PLAIN AMERICAN," a beautiful family machine, at a Reduced Price. This machine does all that is done on the Combination except the Overseaming and Button-hole work.

**Office and Salesrooms,**

**No. 1318 CHESNUT Street,**

10 29 PHILADELPHIA.

## CLOTHING.

**OUR WINTER STOCK**

OF

**Fine Ready-made Clothing**

**MUST BE SOLD,**
**MUST BE SOLD,**
**MUST BE SOLD,**

TO CLEAR COUNTERS
TO CLEAR COUNTERS
TO CLEAR COUNTERS

For the reception of an entirely new line of

**Spring Goods.**

WE WILL THEREFORE MAKE

STILL GREATER CONCESSIONS
STILL GREATER CONCESSIONS
STILL GREATER CONCESSIONS

In the prices of everything.

OVERCOATS FOR MEN, YOUTH, BOYS, AND CHILDREN.

SKATING COATS,
STREET COATS,
BUSINESS SUITS,
DRESS SUITS,
YOUTHS' SUITS,
BOYS' SUITS,
CHILDREN'S FANCY SUITS.

We still have an excellent assortment of GOODS IN THE PIECE TO MAKE UP TO ORDER, which we will dispose of at WONDERFULLY LOW FIGURES.

**Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,**

HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES,
SHIRTS, COLLARS,
AND
Underwear in Great Variety,

Made expressly for our own sales.

**WANAMAKER & BROWN,**
**WANAMAKER & BROWN,**
**WANAMAKER & BROWN,**

OAK HALL, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL, POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,

S. E. Corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

## WINES.

**DEFIANCE.**

**$18 PER CASE.**

**SPARKLING MOSELLE**

**A very few cases left. Must be sold so as to close account. Sold by other houses at $22·50 per case.**

**H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,**

**The Wine Merchants,**

**No. 1310 CHESNUT St.,**

11 11 fmw2m PHILADELPHIA.

## DRY GOODS.

**INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS.**

**GEORGE FRYER,**

**No. 916 CHESNUT STREET,**

Has in store a large and elegant stock of INDIA SCARFS. Also,

**Silks in Great Variety,**

With a stock of

**Rich India and French Fancy Goods,**

different in style from any in the city. Purchasers of Christmas presents will do well to examine the stock before purchasing. 12 8 1mrp

## TOBACCO.

**RED CLOUD**

**NAVY TOBACCO.**

**J. A. BLAKE & CO.,**

SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

No. 1907 MARKET STREET,

11 11 fmw3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

## FINANCIAL.

**JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.,**

**No. 41 LOMBARD Street,**

**LONDON, ENGLAND.**

In connection with our houses in New York and Washington, we have opened a Branch in London, under the above name, with

**Hon. Hugh McCulloch,**

Late Secretary of the Treasury,

J. H. PULESTON, of New York, and FRANK H. EVANS, of London, as Resident Partners, and are now prepared to transact a

**General Foreign Exchange Business**

INCLUDING

PURCHASE AND SALE OF STERLING BILLS,
And the Issue of
COMMERCIAL CREDITS AND TRAVELLERS' CIRCULAR LETTERS,

The latter available in any part of the world.

The above extension of our business enables us to receive

**Gold on Deposit,**

And to allow 4 per cent. in currency thereon.

**JAY COOKE & CO.,**

BANKERS,

PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON, AND NEW YORK. 12 1 m

**Wilmington and Reading**

**RAILROAD**

**SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,**

**Free of Taxes.**

**We are offering $200,000 of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company**

**AT 82½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.**

For the convenience of investors these Bonds are issued in denominations of

**$1000s, $500s, and $100s.**

The money is required for the purchase of additional Rolling Stock and the full equipment of the Road.

The road is now finished, and doing a business largely in excess of the anticipations of its officers.

The trade offering necessitates a large additional outlay for rolling stock, to afford full facilities for its prompt transaction, the present rolling stock not being sufficient to accommodate the trade.

**WM. PAINTER & CO.,**

BANKERS,

**No. 36 South THIRD Street,**

5 5 PHILADELPHIA.

**D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.**

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

Successors to Smith, Randolph & Co.

Every branch of the business will have prompt attention as heretofore.

Quotations of Stocks, Governments, and Gold, constantly received from New York by PRIVATE WIRE, from our friends, Edmund D. Randolph & Co.

**B. K. JAMISON & CO.,**

SUCCESSORS TO

**P. F. KELLY & CO.,**

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN

**Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,**

**At Closest Market Rates,**

**N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.**

Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc. 26 5

**JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,**

**BANKERS AND BROKERS.**

**NOVEMBER COUPONS WANTED**

**City Warrants**

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

**No. 50 South THIRD Street.**

8 26 5 PHILADELPHIA.

**530 530**

**HARRISSON GRAMBO,**

BANKER.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS RECEIVED AND INTEREST ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES.
ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF ALL RELIABLE SECURITIES.
COLLECTIONS MADE EVERYWHERE.
REAL ESTATE COLLATERAL LOANS NEGOTIATED. 12 27 6m

**No. 530 WALNUT St., Philada.**

## FINANCIAL.

**NEW 7·30 GOLD LOAN.**

SAFE! PROFITABLE! PERMANENT!

**JAY COOKE & CO.**

Offer for sale at Par and Accrued Interest the

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT GOLD BONDS OF THE

**NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.**

These bonds are secured, *first*, by a First Mortgage on the Railroad itself, its rolling stock and all equipments; *second*, by a First Mortgage on its entire Land Grant, being more than Twenty-two Thousand Acres of Land to each mile of Road.

The Bonds are free from United States Tax; the Principal and Interest are payable in Gold—the Principal at the end of Thirty years, and the Interest Semi-Annually, at the rate of SEVEN AND THREE-TENTHS PER CENT. per annum.

They are issued in denominations of $100, $500, $1000, $5000, and $10,000.

The Trustees under the Mortgage are Messrs. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, and J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company.

These Northern Pacific 7·30 Bonds will at all times before maturity be receivable at Ten per Cent. Premium (or 110) in exchange for the Company's lands at their lowest cash price.

In addition to their absolute safety, these Bonds yield an income larger, we believe, than any other first-class security. Persons holding United States 5-20s can, by converting them into Northern Pacifics increase their yearly income *one third*, and still have a perfectly reliable investment.

HOW TO GET THEM.—Your nearest Bank or Banker will supply these bonds in any desired amount, and of any needed denomination. Persons wishing to exchange stocks or other bonds for these can do so with any of our Agents, who will allow the highest current price for ALL MARKETABLE SECURITIES.

Those living in localities remote from Banks may send money, or other bonds, directly to us by express, and we will send back Northern Pacific Bonds at our own risk, and without cost to the investor. For further information, pamphlets, maps, etc., call on or address the undersigned, or any of the Banks or Bankers employed to sell this loan.

For sale by JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND WASHINGTON,
Fiscal Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Co.,
By most National Banks, and by Brokers generally throughout the country. 12 30 fmw6t

**WM. PAINTER & CO.,**

**General Agents**

FOR SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA AND SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY.

WE OFFER FOR SALE, AT PAR,

**THE NEW MASONIC**

**TEMPLE LOAN,**

Bearing 7 3-10 interest,

Redeemable after five (5) and within twenty-one (21) years.

**Interest Payable March and September.**

The Bonds are registered, and will be issued in sums to suit.

**DE HAVEN & BRO.,**

**No. 40 South THIRD Street.**

6 11 PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks bought and sold on commission. Gold and Governments bought and sold. Accounts received and interest allowed, subject to Sight Drafts.

**JANUARY 1, 1871,**

**COUPONS.**

THE COUPONS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE

**Wilmington and Reading Railroad Company,**

DUE FIRST OF JANUARY,

Will be paid on and after that date at the Banking House of

**WM. PAINTER & CO.,**

No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

12 19 tf WM. S. HILLES, Treasurer.

**ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO,**

**BANKERS,**

**No. 109 South THIRD Street.**

MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.

DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD,

4 26 5 ETC. ETC.

**DUNN BROTHERS,**

**BANKERS,**

**Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.,**

Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.

Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.

Make Collections on all points.

Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.

Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

**FOR SALE,**

**Six Per Cent. Loan of the City of Williamsport, Pennsylvania,**

**Free of all Taxes,**

**At 85 and Accrued Interest.**

These Bonds are made absolutely secure by act of Legislature compelling the city to levy sufficient tax to pay interest and principal.

**P. S. PETERSON & CO.,**

No. 39 S. THIRD STREET,

25 PHILADELPHIA.

## FINANCIAL.

**A RELIABLE**

**Safe Home Investment**

**THE**

**Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company**

**7 PER CENT. GOLD**

**First Mortgage Bonds.**

**Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.**

We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,

**At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.**

The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.

For pamphlets, with map, and full information, apply to

**WM. PAINTER & CO.,**

**BANKERS,**

Dealers in Government Securities,

**No. 36 South THIRD Street,**

6 9 tf4p PHILADELPHIA.

**A LEGAL INVESTMENT**

FOR

**Trustees, Executors and Administrators**

WE OFFER FOR SALE

**$2,000,000**

OF THE

**Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s**

**GENERAL MORTGAGE**

**SIX PER CENT. BONDS**

**at 95**

And Interest Added to the Date of Purchase.

All Free from State Tax, and Issued in Sums of $1000.

These bonds are coupon and registered, interest on the former payable January and July 1; on the latter April and October 1, and by an act of the Legislature, approved April 1, 1870, are made a LEGAL INVESTMENT for Administrators, Executors, Trustees, etc. For further particulars apply to

**Jay Cooke & Co.,**
**E. W. Clark & Co.,**
**W. H. Newbold, Son & Aertsen,**
**C. & H. Borie.** 12 1m

**JAY COOKE & CO.**

**PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, and WASHINGTON,**

**BANKERS,**

AND

Dealers in Government Securities.

Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Reliable Railroad Bonds for investment.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,

**No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET,**

PHILADELPHIA. 11 2 1m

**SILVER**

**FOR SALE.**

**C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,**

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

**No. 20 South THIRD Street.**

4 25 PHILADELPHIA.

## CARRIAGES.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

**JOSEPH BECKHAUS,**

**No. 1204 FRANKFORD Avenue,**

ABOVE GIRARD AVENUE,

Manufacturer of exclusively FIRST-CLASS

**CARRIAGES.**

NEWEST STYLES.

Clarences, Landaus, Landauiettes, Close Coaches, Shifting qr. Coaches, Coupes, Baroucnes, Phætons, Rockaways, Etc., SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE FAMILY and PUBLIC USE. Workmanship and finish second to none in the country.

Fine and varied stock on hand—completed and in the works. Orders receive prompt and personal attention. All work warranted. 12 21 3mrp

## CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

**List of Prominent Railroad, Banking, and Insurance Companies, and the Dates on which their Annual Elections will be Held.**

For the benefit of such of our readers as are interested, by reason of the ownership of stock or otherwise, we give below a list of numerous corporations, and the time and place when and where their annual elections will be held:—

The American Philosophical Society will hold their annual election at their hall on Friday, January 6, from 2 to 5 P. M.

—On Monday, January 9, the following corporations will hold elections for directors and other officers:—

Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth street, at noon.

Mahanoy and Shamokin Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth street, at 10½ A. M.

Perkiomen Railroad Company, at Schwenksville, at 11 A. M.

Pine Grove and Lebanon Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth street, at 10½ A. M.

Allentown Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth street, at 11 A. M.

East Mahanoy Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth street, at 11 A. M.

Port Kennedy Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth street, at 11 A. M.

East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 227 S. Fourth street, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

Pickering Valley Railroad Company, at Phœnixville, at 2 P. M.

Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company, No. 224 S. Delaware avenue, at 1 P. M.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, No. 303 Walnut street, at 12 M.

West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad Company, at Media, at 10 A. M.

Lorberry Creek Railroad Company, No. 227 S. Fourth street, at 10½ A. M.

Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, at Wilmington, at 1 P. M.

Little Schuylkill Railroad, Coal, and Navigation Company, No. 410 Walnut street, at noon.

North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 407 Walnut street, at noon.

Pennsylvania and New York Railroad and Canal Company, No. 303 Walnut street, at 10 A. M.

Danville, Hazleton, and Wilkesbarre Railroad Company, No. 110 South Third street, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

Westmoreland Coal Company, No. 230 South Third street, at noon.

Philadelphia and Lancaster Turnpike Road Company, No. 718 Sansom street, at noon.

Spring Garden Insurance Company, northwest corner of Sixth and Wood streets, at 10 A. M.

Fame Insurance Company, No. 809 Chesnut street, 10 to 2.

Insurance Company of North America, No. 232 Walnut street, at noon.

Enterprise Insurance Company, No. 409 Walnut street, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Insurance Company State of Pennsylvania, Nos. 4 and 5 Exchange Building, 11 A. M.

Union Mutual Insurance Company, Third and Walnut streets, at noon.

Provident Life Insurance and Trust Company, No. 111 S. Fourth street, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Hand-in-Hand Mutual Life Insurance Company, No. 112 S. Fourth street, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Union Passenger Railway Company, Twenty-third and Brown streets.

Hestonville and Mantua Passenger Railway Company, No. 2562 Callowhill street, from 2 to 4 P. M.

Frankford and Southwark Passenger Railway Company, No. 312 Berks street, 12 M.

Schuylkill River Passenger Railway Company, No. 258 S. Third street, 2 P. M.

Empire Passenger Railway Company, northwest corner Tenth and Montgomery avenue, 11 A. M.

Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company, Nineteenth and Master streets, 12 M.

Ridge Avenue and Manayunk Passenger Railway Company, corner Columbia and Ridge avenues, 10 A. M.

Girard College Passenger Railway Company, cor. Columbia and Ridge avenues, 12 M.

Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company, southeast corner Broad and Carpenter streets, 10 A. M.

Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, Northwest corner Tenth and Montgomery avenue, 10 A. M.

Philadelphia and Darby Railroad Company, No 258 S. Third street, 2 P. M.

Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company, at No. 2454 Frankford road, at noon.

Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Company, at Twenty-fourth and Coates streets, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Continental Hotel Company, at the hotel at 12 M.

—On Tuesday, January 10th, the following corporations will hold their elections:—

First National Bank, from 12 to 2 P. M.

Eighth National Bank, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Philadelphia National Bank, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Fourth National Bank, from 12 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Corn Exchange National Bank, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Kensington National Bank, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Consolidation National Bank, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Union National Bank, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Third National Bank, from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

Commonwealth National Bank, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Penn National Bank, from 11 A. M. to 5 P. M.

National Bank of the Republic, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Central National Bank, from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

National Security Bank, from 12 M. to 3 P. M.

Bank of North America, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Second National Bank (Frankford), from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Atlantic Refining Company, No. 111 Walnut street, at 3 P. M.

—On Wednesday, January 11, elections will be held by the following corporations:—

City National Bank, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Girard National Bank, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Manufacturers' National Bank, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Commercial National Bank, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Mechanics' National Bank, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

Northern Liberties National Bank, from 11 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Farmers and Mechanics' National Bank, from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M.

—On Thursday, January 12, an election will be held by the National Bank of Commerce, from 10 to 2 P. M.; by the Oil City Petroleum and Refining Company, No. 31 Merchants' Exchange, at 12 M.; and by the Indigent Widows' and Single Women's Society at 12 M., at the Asylum.

—On Monday, January 16, the following companies will hold elections:—

Short Mountain Coal Company, at the Continental Hotel, at 10 A. M.

The Moselem Railroad Company, No. 227 South Fourth street, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Colebrookdale Railroad Company, at No. 227 South Fourth street, at 11 o'clock A. M.

—On Tuesday, January 17, elections will be held by the

Cambria Iron Company, No. 218 South Fourth street.

By the Greenwood Coal Company, No. 328 Walnut street, at 12 M., and by the

Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry (Spruce and Pine) Passenger Railway Company.

## DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1870.

NOTICE.—In accordance with the terms of the Lease and Contract between the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, dated May 19, 1869, the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company will pay at their Office, No. 227 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on and after the 17th day of January, 1871, a dividend of $1·50 per share, clear of all taxes, to the Stockholders of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as they shall stand registered on the books of the said East Pennsylvania Railroad Company on the 31st day of December, 1870.

S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer,
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

NOTE.—The transfer books of the East Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be closed on December 31, 1870, and reopened on January 10, 1871.

HENRY C. JONES,
Treasurer,
12 27 tJ17 East Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

☞ NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—A DIVIDEND of FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 27th next, at the office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.

Transfer books will be closed December 15th and reopen December 31st.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS,
12 10 smwtf Treasurer.

☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., or Twelve Dollars per share, clear of all taxes, payable on demand.

J. H. HOLLINSHEAD,
1 2 10t Secretary.

## DIVIDENDS, ETC.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Wednesday, the 14th of December next, and reopened on Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871.

A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of State tax, payable in cash on the 27th of December next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company at the close of business on the 14th of December. All payable at this office.

All orders for dividends must be witnessed and stamped.

S. BRADFORD,
12 1 6w Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Board of Directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., clear of Taxes, payable in scrip bearing no interest, and convertible into the capital stock of the company when presented in sums of not less than fifty dollars. The scrip so issued will be deliverable on February 1, and convertible at any time thereafter.

The Transfer Books will be closed on SATURDAY, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and the dividend will be credited to the stockholders as they may stand registered at the closing of the books.

The Transfer books will remain closed until MONDAY, the 16th inst. WILLIAM WISTER.
1 5 2w Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY CO.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after the 9th inst., clear of tax.

Transfer Books closed until the 12th inst.

E. MITCHELL CORNELL,
1 5 4t* Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNION IMPROVEMENT COMPANY, No. 320 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on and after the 16th instant.

EDWARD ROBERTS, JR.,
1 5 3t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HIGHLAND COAL COMPANY, No. 320 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 4, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT., payable on and after the 16th instant.

EDWARD ROBERTS, JR.,
1 5 3t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 311 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIFTEEN PER CENT. on the capital stock paid in, payable on demand, free of taxes.

WILLIAM M. SMITH,
1 5 10trp Secretary.

☞ THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of TEN PER CENT., clear of tax, payable on and after THURSDAY, 5th January.

JOHN H. WATT, Cashier.
1 5 4t

☞ MERCHANTS' AND MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK.

PITTSBURG, December 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock out of the profits of the last six months, payable December 31, 1870.

The Philadelphia Stockholders will be paid at the Commercial National Bank of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. JOHN SCOTT, JR.,
12 31 10t Cashier.

☞ TO THE HOLDERS OF OHIO STATE STOCKS.—Notice is hereby given that the interest due January 1, 1871, on the Funded Debt of the State of Ohio, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the city of New York, from the 1st to the 15th proximo, and thereafter at our office in this city. Columbus, Ohio, December 15, 1870.

JAMES H. GODMAN, Auditor of State,
ISAAC R. SHERWOOD, Secretary of State,
FRANCIS R. POND, Attorney-General,
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the State of Ohio. 12 30 1m

☞ STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Dec. 23, 1870.

The interest maturing January 1, 1871, on the Bonds of the State of South Carolina, will be paid in gold, on demand, on and after January 1, at the Banking House of H. H. KIMPTON, No. 9 Nassau street, New York, and at the TREASURY OFFICE in Columbia, S. C. The interest on the Registered Stock of the State will be paid in Columbia only.

NILES G. PARKER,
Treasurer State South Carolina.

Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 27th instant. H. H. KIMPTON,
12 30 15t Financial Agent State South Carolina.

☞ UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

BOSTON, Dec. 27, 1870.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, due January 1, 1871, will be paid in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at the Office of the Company, in Boston, and at the Banking House of MORTON, BLISS & CO. in New York. Schedules of Coupons will be received for examination on and after the 26th inst. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS,
12 30 10t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD AND BROWN STREETS. PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE, clear of taxes, payable at this office on and after MONDAY, January 9, until which time the transfer book will be closed. JONATHAN BULLOCK,
1 3 7t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE SUSQUEHANNA CANAL COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1870.

Coupons numbered 36, for the January interest on the common Bonds of this Company, due 1st proximo, will be paid on and after said date, on presentation at the First National Bank.

ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 10t Treasurer.

☞ GIRARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. Corner CHESNUT and SEVENTH Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 2, 1871.

DIVIDEND No. 25.

A dividend of FIVE DOLLARS per share has this day been declared by the directors of this company payable to the Stockholders on and after this date, clear of taxes. ALFRED S. GILLETT,
1 2mwf6t Treasurer.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

COMPANY'S BUILDING, No. 400 WALNUT STREET,
January 2, 1871.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes. ALEX. W. WISTER,
1 2tf Secretary.

☞ OFFICE SUSQUEHANNA CANAL CO.

PHILADELPHIA, December 30, 1870.

The Interest due on the 1st proximo on the Susquehanna Canal Preferred and Tide Water Canal Priority Bonds of the Company will be paid at this office on and after said date.

ROBERT D. BROWN,
12 31 10t Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF EAST MAHANOY RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 225 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1870.

A dividend of THREE PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this company, payable in cash on and after 31st instant.

JOHN WELCH, Treasurer.
12 29 12t

## BANKS.

☞ CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1870.

The Annual Election for thirteen Directors of this bank will be held at the Banking House, on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

H. P. SCHETKY,
12 9 ftu tj10 Cashier.

☞ SOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 12 o'clock M.

12 12 mwf t j 10 P. LAMB, Cashier.

☞ MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 10, 1870.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

J. WIEGAND, Jr.,
12 31 stuth3t Cashier

## BANKS.

☞ NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, for the Election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between 11 A. M. and 2 P. M. At the same time an amendment of the Articles of Association will be submitted for adoption.

12 31 8t JOSEPH P. MUMFORD, Cashier.

☞ GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders for the Election of Directors, and for other purposes, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, 11th of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M.

The election will be held between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. W. L. SCHAFFER,
12 10t5t Cashier.

☞ THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1870.

The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of January, 1871, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

12 31 stuth S. C. PALMER, Cashier.

☞ PEOPLE'S BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The Annual Election for President and Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the Bank on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock.

WM. H. TABER,
12 5th5t Cashier.

☞ CITY NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9, 1870.

The Annual Election for DIRECTORS will be held at the Banking House, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2, o'clock P. M.

12 10 s4t G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashier.

☞ COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, December 9, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 9 ftu tj10 H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

☞ FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M.

12 8 tj11 W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

## INSURANCE.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 809 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the FAME INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Company.

An election for twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day, at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. WILLIAM S. I. BLANCHARD,
12 24 tJ9 Secretary.

☞ THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, No. 4 and 5 Exchange Building, on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at eleven o'clock A. M. Immediately after which an election will take place for thirteen Directors to serve for the ensuing year. J. H. HOLLINSHEAD,
1 2 6t* Secretary.

☞ THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.—Company's Building No. 400 WALNUT Street,

DECEMBER 23, 1870.

NOTICE—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held on MONDAY, the 9th day of January next, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Office of the Company.

An election of Twelve Directors, to serve the ensuing year, will be held on the same day at the same place, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M. ALEXANDER W. WISTER,
12 23 fmw7t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, N. E. corner THIRD and WALNUT Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stock and Scripholders of the Company, and the Annual Election for Directors, will be held at the office of the Company at 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, January 9, 1871.

12 17 J9 JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

☞ HAND-IN-HAND MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 112 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company for the Election of Twelve Directors, to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at the Office on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. ROBERT M. FOUST,
12 24s5t* Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders for the election of Directors will be held at the office on MONDAY, January 9, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P.M. PHILIP E. COLEMAN, Sec.
January 3, 1871. 1 3 tuths 3t*

☞ OFFICE OF THE UNITED SECURITY LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA, NO. 921 CHESNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, January 11, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M. C. F. BETTS,
12 31 j6 10 Secretary.

## RAILROADS.

☞ OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 407 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the ninth day of January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing a President and ten Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 10t EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 19, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 224 South DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 9th day of January, 1871, at 1 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year. FLOYD H. WHITE,
12 19 tJ9 Assistant Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15, 1870.

Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that the annual meeting and election for President, six Managers, Treasurer, and Secretary will take place on the second MONDAY (9th) of January next, at 12 M. WM. H. WEBB,
12 15 tjan 9 Secretary.

☞ CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 26, 1870.

A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the Company, in Cleveland, Ohio, on WEDNESDAY, January 25, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., to vote upon a proposition to aid in the construction of, and leasing, a line of Railroad between Springfield and Cincinnati, Ohio, and upon a contract with the Cincinnati, Sandusky, and Cleveland Railroad Company, for running and business arrangements.

The Transfer Books will be closed on the evening of January 14, and reopened February 2, 1871.

By order of the Board of Directors.

12 30 tJ25 GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

☞ PHILADELPHIA, DECEMBER 29, 1870.—MOSELEM RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Moselem Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time a President and six Directors will be elected to serve for the ensuing year. W. A. CHURCH,
12 31 13t Secretary Moselem Railroad Company.

## CITY RAILROADS.

☞ OFFICE OF THE HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1870.

Notice to Stockholders.—The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at their office, No. 2562 CALLOWHILL Street, on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M. An election for a President and five Directors to serve for the ensuing year will be held at the same place and on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

CHARLES P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

P. S.—Those favoring the continuation of the present management are solicited to favor them with their proxies for the above election, by leaving the same with CHARLES LENNIG, President, No. 112 S. FRONT Street. 12 29 5t

## CITY RAILROADS.

☞ OFFICE UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, TWENTY-THIRD and BROWN Streets. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held at this office on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and Vice-President and five Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

JONATHAN BULLOCK,
12 27 tuthsmw5t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their Office on MONDAY, 9th January, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

12 28 10t JNO. B. CRAVEN, Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THIRTEENTH AND FIFTEENTH STRETS PASSENSER RAILWAY COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, December 23, 1870.

The annual meeting of the STOCKHOLDERS of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railway Company will be held at the Southeast corner of BROAD and CARPENTER Streets, (entrance on Carpenter street,) on MONDAY, the ninth day of January, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of a President and five Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented. D. BOYER BROWN,
12 23 fmw6t* Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND SOUTHWARK PHILADELPHIA CITY PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 312 BERKS Street.

PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at this Office on MONDAY, January 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M., at which time and place an election will be held for President and twelve Directors to serve the ensuing year. Action will be had at this meeting as to accepting, as part of the charter, an act of Assembly entitled "An act Authorizing Corporations to Increase their Bonded Obligations and Capital Stock," approved 29th December, 1869.

B. FRANK ABBETT,
12 28 10t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE GREEN AND COATES STREETS PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY CO., TWENTY-FOURTH AND COATES STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 27, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Green and Coates Streets Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company will be held at the office of the company, on Monday, January 9, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an election will be held for a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year. J. B. MOFFITT,
12 27 tuths 6t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, NINETEENTH AND MASTER STREETS. PHILADELPHIA, December 24, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at the office on Monday, January 9, 1871, at 12 o'clock M. at which time and place an election will be held for President and five Directors to serve the ensuing.

12 27 3t* CHARLES T. YERKES, Jr., Secretary.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

☞ OFFICE BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1871.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 320 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, February 1, 1871, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M.

An election for seven Directors to serve the ensuing year will be held on the same day between the hours of 11 A. M. and 2 P. M.

1 2 mw 10t T. H. TROTTER, Treasurer.

☞ NEW YORK AND MIDDLE COAL FIELD RAILROAD AND COAL CO., No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above named Company, and an election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on TUESDAY, the 10th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. Transfer Books will be closed from January 2d to 10th. C. R. LINDSAY,
12 29 9t Secretary.

☞ SHAMOKIN COAL COMPANY, OFFICE No. 226 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1870.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the above-named company, and an election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held at their office on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of January, A. D. 1871, at 12 o'clock M. Transfer books will be closed from January 8th to 18th.

C. R. LINDSAY,
12 31 13t Secretary.

☞ CAMBRIA IRON COMPANY.—THE Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the Cambria Iron Company will be held at their office, No. 218 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 17th day of January next, at 4 o'clock P. M., when an election will be held for seven directors to serve for the ensuing year.

JOHN T. KILLE, Secretary.
Philadelphia, December 17, 1870. 12 17 im*

☞ HORTICULTURAL HALL.—THE ANNUAL meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Hall on TUESDAY EVENING, January 10, 1871, at 7½ o'clock, for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business.

A. W. HARRISON,
12 27,28,30J2,4,6,6t Secretary.

☞ OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC REFINING COMPANY, No. 111 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 30, 1870.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held on TUESDAY, January 10, 1871, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THOMAS C. BUSHNELL,
12 30 10t* Secretary.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the WHITE OAK OIL COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY, the 12th day of January, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., No. 120 GOTHIC Street (rear of Commercial Exchange.)

J. S. McMULLIN,
Secretary.
Philadelphia, January 2, 1871. 1 2 2t*

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Contributors to the House of Refuge will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of January, at 4 o'clock P. M., at No. 109 North TENTH Street, above Arch.

The annual report of the Board of Managers will be submitted, and an election will be held for officers and managers to serve for the ensuing year.

WILLIAM S. PEROT, Secretary.
Philadelphia, January 2, 1871. 1 2 4 11

☞ MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—THE ANNUAL meeting of stockholders of the Mercantile Library Company will be held at the LIBRARY BUILDING on TUESDAY EVENING, the 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock. JOHN LARDNER,
1 3 13t Recording Secretary.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE FIRE COMMISSIONERS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, January 3, 1871.

NOTICE.—Applications will be received by the undersigned for the lease or purchase of such apparatus for the extinguishment of fires as in the judgment of the Commissioners may be deemed necessary for the same. All companies or individuals in replying to said application are requested to state the kind of apparatus they offer, and in what condition they may be, and the lowest price for the same, either for lease or purchase.

Applications will also be received for membership of the Department. All applications to be directed to the Board of Fire Commissioners of the City of Philadelphia, care of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, S. W. corner of Fifth and Chesnut.

JACOB LOUDENSLAGER, President.
JOHN G. BUTLER, Secretary pro tem. 1 4 6t

☞ THE LORRAINE VEGETABLE CATHARTIC PILL is far the best Cathartic remedy yet discovered. The most complete success has long attended its use. It never fails to accomplish all that is claimed for it. It produces little or no pain; leaves the organs free from irritation, and never overtaxes or excites the nervous system. In all diseases of the skin, blood, stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys of children, and in many difficulties peculiar to women, it brings prompt relief and certain cure. The best physicians recommend and prescribe it; and no person who once uses it will voluntarily return to any other cathartic. It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
10 6 thstu1 No. 120 Tremont street, Boston, Mass.

☞ STEREOPTICON ENTERTAINMENTS given to Churches, Sunday-schools, and Societies. Engagements may now be made by inquiring of

W. MITCHELL M'ALLISTER,
Second Story No. 726 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ TURNER'S UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL is an UNFAILING REMEDY for Neuralgia Facialis. No form of Nervous Disease fails to yield to its wonderful power. Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia its use for a few days affords the most astonishing relief, and rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no materials in the slightest degree injurious. It has the unqualified approval of the best physicians. Thousands, in every part of the country, gratefully acknowledge its power to soothe the tortured nerves and restore the failing strength.

It is sold by all dealers in drugs and medicines.

TURNER & CO., Proprietors,
9 29 mwf1t No. 120 TREMONT St., Boston, Mass.

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TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Sold by all Druggists.

A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
8 2 10m NINTH AND FILBERT Sts., Philada.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS SPLENdid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—"*Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System.*" Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf1

☞ THE IMPERISHABLE PERFUME!—AS A rule, the perfumes now in use have no permanency. An hour or two after their use there is no trace of perfume left. How different is the result succeeding the use of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER! Days after its application the handkerchief exhales a most delightful, delicate, and agreeable fragrance. 3 1 tuths1

☞ THE UNION FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA

Manufacture and sell the Improved, Portable Fire Extinguisher. Always Reliable.

D. T. GAGE,
5 30 tf No. 118 MARKET St., General Agent.

☞ JAMES M. SCOVEL HAS ESTABLISHED A Law and Collection Agency for Pennsylvania and New Jersey at No. 514 WALNUT Street. [12 29

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf1

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 914 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17s

☞ THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle. 11 26 stuthly

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W. W. HARDING,

No. 326 CHESNUT STREET,

12 16 BELOW FOURTH STREET.

## SAFE DEPOSIT COM

## *RICHARD III.*

*From the London Spectator.*

The life of Edward V was so brief and his reign so entirely nominal, that it would be absurd to give any estimate of his character as a King of England. We see him for a moment as a child, a mere puppet in the hands of others, and then he disappears from our sight for ever, and neither contemporary curiosity nor modern research has been able to penetrate the mystery which surrounds his fate. With his uncle, who supplanted him on the throne, the case is very different, and yet we seem to know with certainty nearly as little of Richard III as of his unfortunate nephew. The writers of the succeeding period have left us a portrait which is of a monster rather than of a man, and even the genius of a great dramatist, assuming their narratives as the basis for his creation, has hardly been able to rise above the presentment of an unmitigated stage villain. And when we endeavor to ascertain the truth or falsehood of this representation, which, notwithstanding the occasional skepticism on the part of a few clever writers, has been generally received as true, we find ourselves reduced almost entirely to a choice between the statements of unfriendly writers and the inferences as to character which we may think ourselves justified in drawing from a few ascertained facts, generally isolated, and some of which are not incapable of more than one interpretation. Under such circumstances, an estimate of Richard must be necessarily imperfect, and on some points open to doubt, but we think that some leading features in his character may be ascertained with tolerable certainty.

If the popular judgment has been so violently unfavorable to Richard, it is, on the other hand, almost impossible for any candid and impartial student of history not to feel disposed to take up the defense of a man whose memory has been exposed to such unfriendly criticism. Whether Richard was the villain he is said to be or not, it is quite certain that his traditional character is drawn by those who were either violently prejudiced against him, or interested in blackening his fame—the partisans or flatterers of the prince who had dethroned and slain him. Denunciation proceeding from such a source cannot fail to rouse a suspicion that something might have been said on the other side, if Richard had been as fortunate in his biographers as some of his predecessors, and we seem to be making ourselves accessories to an act of injustice in adopting without hesitation evidence so palpably one-sided. This feeling is confirmed when we find that, in one instance at least, the change of kings operated in a very suspicious manner on the tone adopted by an historical authority. One of the most violent denouncers of King Richard is John Rous, the antiquary and historian, who wrote his history under the House of Tudor. But fortunately for us, and unfortunately for his reputation, we possess a roll of the Earls of Warwick, drawn up by him in the reign of Richard, one copy of which has escaped the politic alterations of the author. In this we find him describing Richard as "in his realm (ruling) full commendably, punishing offenders of his laws, especially extortioners and oppressors of his Commons, and cherishing those that were virtuous; by the which discreet guiding he gat great thanks of God, and love of all his subjects, rich and poor, and great laud of the people of all other lands about him." Of course, an historical student will do well to distrust this panegyric as much as the subsequent denunciation, but the case may serve as a warning against receiving blindly the statements of the Tudor historians. On the other hand, we must not be misled by the fact of exceptional injustice having probably been done to the memory of Richard by these historians into the idea that he was in reality in no respect such a man as they have depicted him, and that their portrait is a pure invention, rather than an exaggeration and caricature of the real man. As far as our present materials enable us to judge, it seems to us that, quite independently of their representations, the character of Richard is not one which is deserving of much admiration, or even of high intellectual respect. He was not, indeed, the exceptionally bad man among his contemporaries that his Tudor biographers have made him; he was probably a better man than several of those whose reputations have been whitewashed by them, but he certainly was neither a good man nor a very wise or great sovereign. Indeed, it seems to us that in depicting a successful villain these writers have unconsciously given him credit for an undue amount of intellectual capacity.

The first point which requires notice with respect to Richard of Gloucester is the shortness of his life. The popular mind cherishes the idea of an elderly villain, but the fact is that Richard was killed before he had completed his thirty-third year. The actions of his life are, therefore, those of a young man, and should be judged in a corresponding light. The next point is, that the epoch at which he becomes a responsible agent in the political events of that age must be placed much later than is popularly imagined, and that consequently the time of his supposed political machinations must be limited to a comparatively few years. There was an interval in age of ten years between him and his brother Edward, and on the first accession of the latter to the throne Richard was only between eight and nine years old. He was only just eighteen when he took refuge with Edward in Flanders, during the temporary restoration of Henry VI, and he had not completed his nineteenth year when he distinguished himself by his valor in the decisive battles of Barnet and Tewkesbury, and when Henry died in the Tower. He was little more than twenty-six when his brother George of Clarence died in the same fatal fortress, and he had not completed his thirty-first year at the date usually assigned as that of the murder of his two nephews. Even his undoubtedly premature appearance on the stage of public life and the natural precocity of his character can only modify to a certain extent this consideration of his comparative youth. His political life can hardly have commenced in any true sense of the term until after his brother's restoration in 1471, and twelve years only are therefore left for the conception and consummation of all that villainy which is supposed to have culminated in the murder of the young princes; and estimating the nature of these machinations, we must ecollect we are speaking of life between the ages of nineteen and thirty-one.

Richard, the eleventh of the twelve children of Richard, Duke of York, was born on the 2d of October, 1452, during the short interval of tranquillity which followed the first armed struggle between the houses of York and Beaufort—a contest in a later stage of which he himself perished. And here we are at once encountered by the calumnies of later historians, who attribute to him a forbidding personal deformity. The truth seems to be that Richard, unlike his brothers Edward and George, was puny in growth and sickly in constitution. His person was short and slight, and though the limbs were compactly knit, he was not muscularly strong. His face, if we may judge from contemporary descriptions and existing portraits, was very peculiar. It was rather short than long, but the contrast between the broad forehead and prominent cheek-bones and the sunken cheeks gave an appearance of elongation to the whole face. The upper part of the forehead was not at all full, but there was a marked protuberance immediately above the eyebrows. The nose was well formed, and slightly aquline, seeming to indicate sense and fair sagacity. The eyes—the interval between which was very small—seem in the portraits dreamy and self-centred, and the brow is contracted into a look of painful and anxious thought, approaching in one portrait to something almost sinister. The chin is particularly well formed, firm, but prepossessing; the lips are very thin, and closely compressed almost into a single line. The auburn hair falls in thick straight masses on each side of his face, after the fashion of his brother Edward, and indeed of that age generally. The impression left by the face is that of deep and anxious brooding, and of an intensely nervous but highly-strung organization.

It is certainly not a face which inspires confidence, though it excites an uncomfortable interest. It is certainly, however, not the face of a vulgar hypocrite and assassin, any more than it is that of a man of noble and frank nature. The deformity exaggerated by his maligners probably really consisted in one shoulder being rather higher than the other; he was certainly not a hunchback in the sense which the word usually implies. He was active in his habits, and courageous and enterprising in his spirit in a more than ordinary degree. His manners, on the other hand, seem to have been quiet and reserved; his eyes, as the portraits also testify, are said to have been habitually mild in expression, but became fierce and threatening when his passion was once thoroughly roused. He was courteous and pleasing in his address, and he appears to have exercised when he chose an extraordinary fascination over those with whom he came in contact. But with one or two exceptions the power he thus obtained over the minds of others was transient in its character, and, as a rule, he seems to have been unable to retain the confidence which he so strangely gained. Francis, Lord Lovell, indeed—"Lovell our dog"—who appears to have been a ward of the great Earl of Warwick at the same time that Richard was himself under the care of the King-Maker, and about whose ultimate fate such a mystery hangs, clung to Richard to the last with a fidelity worthy of the animal which gave him his *sobriquet*. John and Thomas Howard—the "jockey of Norfolk"—and his gallant son, Surrey, were also true in the hour of danger, but they had certainly a strong personal interest in the maintenance of the power of Richard. Most, however, of the men whom he seemed to have gained for the time, forsook or betrayed him. The two infamous Stanleys would probably have betrayed any one, if such a course seemed to open a path to their aggrandizement. But Hastings, whom he is said to have at one time loved better than any man, and who stood by him stoutly in the first crisis of his struggle with the Woodvilles, shook off his friendship immediately afterwards, and sought his destruction. Percy, the restored Earl of Northumberland, whom he honored and trusted, and who seemed bound to his interests, betrayed him on the very field of Bosworth. Henry Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, who had seemed his *alter ego*, deceived him grossly, though he did not escape a just reward for his dissimulation and treachery. On the other hand, Richard won over Queen Elizabeth Woodville, and all but won her son the Marquis of Dorset, even after he was publicly credited with the murder of the Princes; and the young Elizabeth of York would have been willing, it seems, to accept the hand of Richard's son, even if the story is false that she would gladly have become the wife of Richard himself. These, again, all failed him in the hour of need. In fact, men appeared to be won and lost again by him in an equally sudden and incomprehensible manner. It would almost seem as if Richard, while he possessed the power of discovering and appealing successfully to some strong feeling or desire in the mind of another, was not capable of grasping a character as a whole, and through this imperfect apprehension lost the hold he had at first gained. Much of his ill-judged violence, and equally ill-judged confidence, may be traced to this cause. He destroyed Hastings, whose interests, by a little judicious moderation and management, might have been identified with his own; and he alienated Buckingham by his disregard of some strong wish of the latter, after he had made him only too powerful by his lavish generosity. The extravagant confidence he placed in the Stanleys is notorious, and it is alone sufficient to discredit his penetration into character. If Richard was a hypocrite and a dissembler, he certainly was a very poor proficient in his art, for it is an impetuous rashness and imprudence of conduct, and an impatience of difficulties, which made him always cut the Gordian knot, instead of attempting to unloose it, that appear to be his characteristics. Under this influence he was always either too violent or too generous. It seemed as if he restrained his excitability, and concealed it under a smiling face just long enough to give the uncomfortable impression of a deep and designing nature, and then gave vent to it on some momentary occasion, with the excess and *abandon* of a man who took no thought before he acted. It seemed as if his judgment were not well-balanced enough to see any medium between blind confidence and blind violence. His brother Edward's mind, even when seemingly palsied by sensual indulgence, was always clear, healthy, and active; that of Richard was perplexed, morbid, and restless. He gave an impression of violence and irregularity far beyond the natural import of his actions. There was scarcely a public man then alive who might not (as far as his moral character is concerned) have committed most of the acts of cruelty attributed to Richard; but by his mode of action he gave to them a character of exceptional atrocity which goes far beyond the actual fact. And so men came to attribute a natural and systematic cruelty that was really alien to Richard's nature, which was quite as much addicted to an excess of compassion and generosity as to anything in the opposite direction. He was accordingly credited with nearly all the suspicious deaths of the period, of several of which he was certainly innocent.

The young Edward, Henry VI's son, appears to have been killed in battle, calling out to his brother-in-law, Clarence, whom he saw in the opposite ranks, to save him; and Richard had nothing whatever to do with the event. Henry VI himself died, not improbably, though not certainly, from violence; but the mere mention of the presence of Richard (a lad of eighteen) in the Tower about the supposed time of the death, is the only piece of evidence to connect him with the deed, and as the Queen and family of Edward were also resident in the Tower at the same time, this comes to very little. Clarence's destruction appears, from the indictment against him, to have been the work of the Queen's family. The execution of Hastings and of Rivers and the other members of the Woodville family have all the appearance of acts committed at the instigation of some sudden feeling of resentment and alarm. The Woodvilles were only committed to safe custody as long as it seemed that Hastings was their enemy; they were executed after the seizure and execution of Hastings had probably led to the disclosure of some more of the facts of their recent plotting with that nobleman. The death of Hastings was evidently an act of resentment and alarm on the discovery of the hostile position he had suddenly assumed. Of the death of the young Princes it is not easy to speak, since we really know nothing as to their fate. But the probability seems to be that something like the common story actually happened: and, at any rate, Richard must be held responsible for their disappearance, since he never produced them, when it became his manifest interest thus to refute the accusations against him. That he certainly gave special rewards to the men to whom common opinion afterward attributed the deed is a fact of comparatively little weight, since the most trusted of his confidential agents would be just those to whom the public would be likely to assign the commission of the deed; but the coincidence of the reward of these persons with the supposed time of the Princes' deaths is of slightly more importance. On the other hand, the conduct of Henry VII to the man who had the charge of the Tower at the time of the supposed murder, and to whom the arrangement of the deed was popularly attributed, is very strange, on the supposition that that King believed the accusation against him to be true. The hypothesis that this alleged assassin, Sir James Tyrrell, revealed the fact of his complicity in the murder only on the eve of his subsequent execution for treason is purely gratuitous, and comes to nothing, as Henry could always have easily ascertained if Tyrrell had the custody of the Tower at the time of the alleged murder. On the whole, we must rest satisfied with the leading facts that the Princes disappeared in the autumn of 1483, just in the crisis of an attempted insurrection in their behalf, and that Richard (as far as our present knowledge allows us to speak) never denied that they were dead, had himself crowned again at York just about that time, and never produced the boys when the partisans of Henry of Richmond proclaimed their murder, and when their reappearance would have been a death-blow to the hopes of that pretender, and a matter of comparatively little risk to himself. It is probable, then, that Richard, without premeditating their deaths, had them destroyed on a sudden access of nervous alarm, and thus gave another signal proof of his fatal impetuosity and want of judgment. There can be little doubt that the deposition of the young King Edward was not an unpopular act, and that Richard, if he had ruled with ordinary steadiness and moderation, might have defied all the efforts of the young King's partisans; while his existence was always an obstacle to the pretensions of Henry of Richmond, and of all other possible pretenders. But by destroying him thus hastily, Richard not only threw away his best card and committed an unwise and unnecessary crime, but broke up the Yorkish party forever, and gave a cry to all his adversaries of which they eagerly availed themselves. It is not at all impossible that Buckingham (whose pretensions to the Crown were notorious) made Richard his cat's-paw to remove one great obstacle in the young Princes, and then tried to avail himself of the odium thus caused to destroy Richard himself. The subsequent attempts of Richard to conciliate Queen Elizabeth and the Woodvilles, and to unite their interests with his own, were a vain effort to escape from the consequences of this and other previous political blunders.

The public policy and government of Richard were marked by the same general character of discontinuity, and excess in opposite directions, which marked his personal acts. He was always either the ardent reformer and rigid censor of morals, or the lavish patron and the ostentatious imitator of his brother's stately magnificence. He did many worthy things, and corrected abuses; but his government was unsystematic, his policy changeable and inconsistent, and his good and evil acts alike intermittent and disproportionate to the occasion. Such an administration is even more hostile to a settled state of society than one of unmixed and consistent evil. The sense of personal insecurity and the nervous alarms to which he was himself subject, seemed to communicate themselves to the kingdom over which he ruled, and without any definite causes of complaint against his Government, and with a certain consciousness that he was in some respects an able, and, generally, not an ill-disposed ruler, the nation at large longed for a termination of his reign, and at length submitted quietly, though without any eagerness, to the succession of a man of whom they knew nothing, except that he belonged in some way to the royal family of England, and had relieved them from a state of painful uncertainty and suspense.

That Richard was not a sufficiently bad man to be beyond the pangs of remorse has been deduced from the fact of the numerous chantries he erected in the places connected with some of his violent acts to pray for his own soul or those of his victims. But this act was probably as much one of superstition as of regret, for his nervous temperament seems to have rendered him particularly sensitive to superstitious feelings. But a feeling of remorse and a sense of retribution may have mingled with the bitter agony with which, according to a tolerably reliable chronicler, he was tortured almost to madness on receiving the news of the death of his only legitimate son, on the anniversary of the death of his brother Edward. Richard was a deeply-affectionate father and a devoted husband, and there is probably no calumny more base than that which attributes to him the gradual poisoning of his wife, soon after the sad event with which they had both been nearly distracted. Anne was of a consumptive family, and her death was probably precipitated by that of her son.

On the whole, as far as we can read his character, Richard was no deliberate villain, and not in natural disposition evil-minded or cruel. But his character and his acts were the result of a disordered nervous temperament, and an impatient and unstable will. As the second man in the State, under a sovereign (such as his brother Edward) whom he trusted and looked up to, he might have been an able and high-minded administrator. When left to himself he had neither judgment nor self-confidence, and became a violent man and an unsatisfactory ruler.

OYSTER KNIVES OF FINE Cast Steel. No. 309 S. FIFTH St.


## RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD

Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

| TRAINS LEAVE. | A. M. | TRAINS ARRIVE. | A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Read'g & Allent'n Way | 7:30 | Pottstown Accom. | 9:15 |
| Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex | 8:15 | Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac. | 10:20 |
| Phila. & Potts'e Way Train | 12:30 | | P. M. |
| | P. M. | Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex | 1:00 |
| Harrisb'g & Potts'e Ex | 3:30 | Phila. & Pottsv'e W. Train | 4:30 |
| Pottstown Accommo. | 4:00 | Harrisbg. & Potts'e Ex | 7:00 |
| Read'g & Pottsv'e Ac. | 4:45 | Harrisbg. Pottsville, and Allentown Ac. | 9:10 |
| ON SUNDAYS. | A. M. | ON SUNDAYS. | A. M. |
| To Reading | 8:00 | From Pottsville | 12 35 |
| | P. M. | | P. M. |
| To Pottsville | 3:15 | From Reading | 7:25 |

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad, take 7:30 a. m., 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Per-kiomen Railroad, take 7:30 a. m. 12:30 noon, and 4 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7:30 a. m. and 4:00 p. m.

N. Y. EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND WEST. Trains leave New York at 9:00 a. m. and 5:00 p. m., passing Reading at 1:55 and 10:05 p. m., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 3:10, 8:10, and 11:45 a. m., and 2:50 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12 o'clock noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the Depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot, or at No. 225 S. Fourth street.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH. Depot, Ninth and Green.

Trains leave for Germantown at 6, 7, 8, 8½, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 2:30, 3:15, 3:45, 4:05, 4:30, 5:05, 5:45, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10:05, 11, 12 p. m. Leave Germantown, 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8, 8:20, 9, 9½, 10, 11, 12 a. M.; 1, 2, 3, 3:50, 4, 4:45, 5, 5:30, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 p. m. The 8:20 and 9:30 down trains, 2:30, 3:45, and 5:45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown branch. On Sundays, leave at 9:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m. Leave Germantown, 8:15 a. m.; 1, 3, 6, 9:45 p. m.

Passengers taking the 6:55, 9 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Germantown, will make close connection with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.—Leave at 6, 8, 10, 12 a. m.; 2:30, 3:45, 5:45, 7, 9 and 11 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:40, 8, 9:05, 11:40 a. m.; 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 8:40, 10:40 p. m. On Sundays, leave 9:15 a. m.; 2 and 7 p. m. Leave Chesnut Hill at 7:50 a. m.; 12:40, 5:40, 9:25 p. m.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Norristown at 5:30, 6:25 7, 7:45, 8:20, 11 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4:30, 6:15, 8, 9:30 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Norristown at 7 a. m.; 1, 5:30, 9 p. m.

FOR MANAYUNK.—Leave at 6, 7:30, 9, 11:05 a. m.; 1:30, 3, 4, 5, 5:30, 6:15, 8:05, 10, 11:45 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 6, 6:55, 7:30, 8:10, 9:20, 11:30 a. m.; 2, 3:30, 5, 6:45, 8:30, 10 p. m. On Sundays, leave at 9 a. m.; 2:30, 4, 7:30 p. m. Leave Manayunk at 7:30 a. m.; 1:30, 6:15, 9:30 p. m.

FOR PLYMOUTH.—Leave at 6 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Plymouth at 6:20 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

The 7:45 a. m. train from Norristown will not stop at Magee's, Potts' Landing, Domino, or Schur's Lane.

Passengers taking the 7:12, 9:05 a. m., and 6:30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

The 8:30 a. m., 12:30 and 5 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection Station. 11

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JANUARY 1, 1870.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Pittsburg Express | 12:11 A. M. |
| Mail Train | 8:00 A. M. |
| Lock Haven and Elmira Express | 9:40 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, 10:10 A. M. & 1:10 and 7:10 P. M. | |
| Fast Line | 12:40 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 12:40 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2:30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4:10 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5:30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8:00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Buffalo Express | 9:50 P. M. |
| Pacific Express | 10:10 P. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 4 | 11:10 P. M. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 10:10 P. M.

Cincinnati and Pacific Express leaves daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9:40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7:40 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 6:50 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8:10 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 4:50 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6:20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 3:10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 7:00 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 7:00 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodat'n, 8:20 A. M. & 3:50 & 6:40 P. M. | |
| Parkesburg Train | 9:00 A. M. |
| Fast Line and Buffalo Express | 9:50 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12:20 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 5:45 P. M. |
| Lock Haven and Elmira Express | 6:45 P. M. |
| Pacific Express | 3:25 P. M. |
| Southern Express | 5:45 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9:40 P. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, No. 4 | 10:50 P. M. |

For further information apply to

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent. No. 901 CHESNUT Street.

FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent. No. 116 MARKET Street.

SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

4 29

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, October 17, 1870, Trains will leave and arrive at the Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, as follows:—

FROM PHILADELPHIA

For West Chester at 7:45 and 11:20 A. M., 2:30, 6:15, and 11:30 P. M. Stops at all stations.

For West Chester at 4:40 P. M. This train stops only at stations between Media and West Chester (Greenwood excepted).

For B. C. Junction at 4:10 P. M. Stops at all stations.

FOR PHILADELPHIA

From West Chester at 6:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55, 4:55, and 6:55 P. M. Stops at all stations.

From West Chester at 7:55 A. M. This train stops only at stations between West Chester and Media (Greenwood excepted).

From B. C. Junction at 8:40 A. M. Stops at all stations.

ON SUNDAY—Leave Philadelphia at 8:30 A. M. and 2 P. M. Leave West Chester at 7:55 A. M. and 4 P. M.

10 14 W. C. WHEELER, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1870.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—From foot of Market street (upper ferry).

8:15 A. M.—Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, Vineland, Millville, and way stations.

11:45 A. M.—Woodbury Accommodation.

3:15 P. M.—Passenger for Cape May, Millville, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M.—Passenger for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and way stations.

5:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro, Clayton, and intermediate stations.

Freight Train leaves Camden daily, at 12 M.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

## RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870.

Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11:45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11:45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:45 and 8:10 A. M., 2:00, 4:00, and 7:15 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7:15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:45 A. M. and 4:00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:25 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays, leave Philadelphia for West Grove and intermediate stations at 8:00 A. M.; returning, left West Grove at 3:55 P. M.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

1870.—FOR NEW YORK—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 7 A. M., Mail and Accommodation, via Camden and Amboy, and at 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, via Camden and Jersey City.

At 7 and 8 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 5, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Fish House.

The 11:30 P. M. line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45 and 12 P. M., New York Express Lines, and at 11:30 P. M., Line, via Jersey City.

At 7:30 and 9:45 A. M., 1:20, 3:10, 5:30, 6:45, and 12 P. M. for Trenton.

At 9:45 A. M. 1:20, 6:45 and 12 P. M. for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (night) for Morrisville, Fallytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 9:45 A. M., 6:45 P. M., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and at 9:30 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torresdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 A. M., 12:30, 5:15, and 7:30 P. M. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15, 6, and 7:30 P. M. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7:30 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Wilkesbarre, Schooley's Mountain, etc.

At 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

FROM MARKET STREET FERRY (UPPER SIDE), VIA NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD

At 11 A. M. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 1, 2:30, 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11:30 P. M. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainesport, and Mount Holly.

At 6:45 A. M., 2:30 and 6:30 P. M. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6:45 and 11 A. M., 3:30, 5, and 6:30 P. M. for Smithville, Ewansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6:45 A. M., 1 and 3:30 P. M. for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown.

Dec. 12, 1870. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD. WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after December 4, 1870, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia | 9:40 P. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 7:25 A. M. |
| " arrives at Erie | 7:40 P. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia | 12:20 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 8:50 P. M. |
| " arrives at Erie | 7:40 A. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia | 9:39 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 6:35 P. M. |
| " arrives at Lock Haven | 7:50 P. M. |

EASTWARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie | 9:00 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 10:05 P. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | 6:40 A. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie | 9:00 P. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 8:25 A. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | 5:30 P. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven | 8:15 A. M. |
| " " Williamsport | 9:25 A. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | 5:30 P. M. |
| BUFFALO EXP. leaves Williamsport | 12:35 A. M. |
| " Sunbury | 2:30 A. M. |
| " arrives at Philadelphia | 9:40 A. M. |

Express, Mail, and Accommodation, east and west, connect at Corry, and all west bound trains and Mail and Accommodation east at Irvineton with Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, October 3, 1870, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M.

For Oxford on Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 2:30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 A. M., 10 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 2:30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Port Deposit at 9:25 A. M. and 4:25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6:05 A. M., 10:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. Sundays at 5:30 P. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7:26 A. M., 11:56 A. M., 3:55 P. M., and 6:49 P. M. Sundays 6:49 P. M. only.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

10 3

## AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No's. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS, Jan. 10, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, will include—

MARSHALL, No. 528—Modern Residence.

CHESNUT HILL AVENUE, Chesnut Hill—Stone Residence.

THIRTEENTH (North), No. 1513—Modern Residence.

PENN, No. 4721 (Frankford)—Handsome Residence.

WARNOCK, No. 1731—Genteel Dwelling.

MAGNOLIA AND

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

### THE NEWSBOYS.

**Annual Report of the Managers of the Newsboys' Home Association—The Operations of a Worthy Enterprise.**

We have received an advance copy of the annual report of the Managers of the Newsboys' Home Association. As this worthy enterprise has been in operation one year only, we present the report in full, as follows:—

"The Newsboys' Home Association was incorporated by an act of Assembly approved the 14th of April, 1869, and was organized under the act in the following May. It was created for 'the purpose of educating and protecting such newsboys, and other friendless boys of Philadelphia, as may voluntarily place themselves under its care and protection.' It has power to apprentice any of its wards who are over the age of fifteen years, at their own request, on such conditions as may be approved by the Orphans' Court.

"The Association purchased the property No. 915 Locust street, at a cost of $8500, of which $3000 was paid in cash, and the balance secured by mortgage. The enlargement of the house, and the introduction of suitable bath-rooms, with the necessary heating and cooking apparatus, cost, in addition to the first outlay, about $7000. It is now furnished with everything required for a comfortable home, capable of accommodating sixty permanent boarders. In anticipation of the future needs of the association, the adjoining property was subsequently purchased for $8500, of which $3500 was paid in cash, and the balance secured by mortgage. This property is now leased to the city for school purposes. We refer to the Treasurer's report for a full account of receipts and disbursements.

"The Home was opened on the 1st of December, 1869, and all boys who applied for admission under the age of eighteen years were received, without regard to their occupations. School was opened every night in the week, except Saturday, and a Sunday-school organized and placed under the charge of competent and experienced teachers. A morning and evening meal were provided daily, and a home was thus furnished in which a boy could live decently and very comfortably, with the benefit of a night-school and Sunday-school, for 18 cents per day. During the year ending on the 30th of November, nine thousand eight hundred beds were occupied at night, and sixteen thousand meals served in the house. The rate of board has recently been increased to 25 cents a day. The receipts from this source fall far short of the expenses, as was expected.

"The experience and observation of a few months satisfied the managers of the necessity of excluding boys over a certain age. Many of the older ones were incorrigibly vicious, and their evil example tended to the corruption of others, who were yet susceptible of good influences. For the sake of these, a rule has been adopted excluding boys over the age of twelve years, with exceptions founded upon good behavior.

"At present we have twenty-six wards in the house, whose ages range from nine to sixteen years. The larger number of these have been with us ever since the house was opened. They came to us voluntarily, from nurseries of vice and of crime; some of them orphans, others abandoned or neglected by drunken parents, and all of them destitute and friendless. One brave boy, a bootblack, thirteen years of age, rescued his little brother, four years younger than himself, and with him sought our protection. The boy earns not only his own living, but pays the board of his orphan brother, and sends him to a public school, which he has been attending daily for nearly a year. The young hero who is thus struggling with adversity, and leading his child brother to the paths of virtue, is punctual in his attendance at the night-school, where he spends two hours in diligent study before retiring to rest. Another boy, about nine years of age, is supported in the same way, and sent to a public school by a brother a few years older, who is not an inmate of the Home, but pays his board promptly and cheerfully every week.

"A boy twelve years of age has placed himself under our care, who has three older brothers in jail and another in the House of Refuge. This little fellow, who never before had a friend in the world, is now striving with all his might to earn an honest living.

"A boy acquitted of a charge of burglary some months ago has ever since been one of our wards, having no other home or friend. It has been observed that this boy never retires to rest without first kneeling at his bedside in prayer. By his good conduct he has won the confidence and respect of the managers. Nearly all of our boys have now voluntarily suspended their street occupations on Sundays.

"Other interesting incidents might be given to assure our contributors that the bread which they have cast upon the waters has not been lost. It may be remarked generally, that the boys now in our charge have greatly improved in their conduct and morals. They are not permitted to leave the house after the evening meal, which is served between six and seven o'clock, and are thus protected from many temptations to which their wandering habits have heretofore exposed them. They cheerfully submit to discipline, are interested in the school, and attentive to their duties, and are becoming more and more earnest in their efforts to improve their condition in life. We have confidence enough in the good results of our undertaking to prosecute it with renewed energy, and we leave it with you and with others to say whether the means to that end shall be provided.

"Society is responsible for the condition of these boys. It legitimates the business of making drunkards, which in the eye of the law is as reputable as any other. 'The peace and dignity' of the Commonwealth are offended by it only when the person engaged in it fails to pay fifty dollars for the privilege. That sum paid to the State gives him a license to sell his poisonous mixtures every day in the year, and to send his customers home to their ragged and starving children, penniless and drunk. Here is the main source of all pauperism and crime, and here the apology for a class of boys for whom this association asks the sympathy and help of the community.

"It should be remembered that the children who are thus driven by destitution and despair into the haunts of depravity which abound in a great city constitute the growing crop of criminals which is ripening for our jails. The good may preach to them and pray for them, but the crop grows on, and another and a larger will succeed, unless it can be transplanted in some better soil before it is too late, where constant care and cultivation may improve its character. This is the task which we have now begun—the task of transplanting. We appreciate its difficulties, but are convinced they may be overcome, if a more general interest in the work can be awakened. We invite our contributors to visit the institution whenever they may feel so inclined, and observe for themselves the results of their Christian benevolence.

"CHARLES GIBBONS, President.

"Philadelphia, Dec. 21, 1870."

The officers of the institution for the current year are the following:—

President—Charles Gibbons, No. 132 South Third street.

Vice-Presidents—W. G. Moorhead, No. 114 South Third street; Edward S. Buckley, No. 308 South Tenth street; and I. V. Williamson, No. 24 Bank street.

Treasurer—Frank H. Clark, No. 35 South Third street.

Secretary—Enoch Lewis, northwest corner of Fifteenth and Market streets.

SPECIAL SALE OF DRY GOODS.—A special sale of fine dry goods is now going on at the store of Cooper & Conard, S. E. corner of Ninth and Market streets. This firm, find after taking an account of stock, that although the sale of dress fabrics has been unprecedentedly large, there is still a large surplus on hand, which they want to sell immediately. To do this they have marked down many dress goods to prices much less in currency than they would cost in gold. The sale will be continued until the entire winter stock is converted into money. A price list of some of the goods will be found in another column.

MEMBERSHIP UNDER THE NEW FIRE DEPARTMENT.—This morning the Secretary of the Fire Commission began the distribution of blank forms of applications for membership under the new Fire Department. Judging from the number who applied and took applications away for signature, we should say that the Commissioners will have ample opportunities for the selection of competent men. About five hundred positions are open under the new *regime* for the firemen of this city.

HARNESS.—At an early hour this morning a couple of negroes were arrested at Thirtieth and Chesnut streets having in their possession a bag marked G. & W., containing a set of double harness. The articles were ascertained to have been stolen from a house on West Chester road. The accused were sent to prison by Alderman Randall.

LARCENY OF A COAT.—Richard Brown, a colored man, yesterday snatched a coat from the front of a store at Second and South streets. He was pursued, captured, and Alderman Lutz sent him to prison.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.—A stated meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society was held last evening at its hall. In the absence of the President, Mr. William S. Vaux, first Vice-President, occupied the chair. This being the appointed time, the annual report of the treasurer was presented, which showed the finances of the society to be in a more flourishing condition than on any previous year. A number of donations to the library were announced and several letters read.

Mr. Charles Henry Hart read a very interesting article on some Indian Bibles lately found near Monongahela City, in this State, and Mr. William Grier Hibler followed with a sketch of some remains of an unknown race found on Easter Island in the Pacific Ocean.

A very handsome antique seal was exhibited, and a description of the same read from the owner, Hon. Alexander S. Johnson, of Utica, New York.

A valuable bibliographical essay on "The First American Edition of the English Bible," from the Rev. Dr. Joseph A. Murray, of Carlisle, Pa., a corresponding member, was read, in the absence of the author, by Mr. Hart.

The following is an abstract of the essay:—

Although it was in 1497 that our country had been discovered to England by Cabot, under Henry VII, yet the first permanent colony did not arrive till 1607, on the coast of Virginia—the very year in which our present version of the Bible was commenced in the mother country. In 1620 the sturdy and virtuous "Pilgrim Fathers," having their English Bibles with them, reached their New England home. And during almost the entire reign of eight sovereigns in succession the Sacred Volume had been uniformly imported. During all that time not a man or family possessed an English Bible—not a copy was read or heard read—that had not been brought across the Atlantic. True, the printing press had been set up in our land as early as 1639, and though other books were printed, yet the early settlers could not print the English Bible without being subjected to a prosecution from those in England and Scotland who published it by a patent from the Crown, or *cum privilegio*, as did the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. Nor did the mother country—guilty of such restriction or monopoly—ever grant this permission to her colonized children, until at last it was wrested from her. So that the first Bible in English with an American imprint was not published till more than one hundred and sixty years after the arrival of the Mayflower, or about eighty-years ago!

In 1664 the Rev. John Eliot had printed at Cambridge, Mass., the Bible in the language of the Natick Indians. This was the first Bible printed, but not being in the English language, a patent royal or *cum privilegio* was not requisite. In 1743 Christopher Sauer or Sower, at Germantown, Pa., published the first German edition of the Bible, "after having been three years in the press." But it was not until about one hundred and seventy years after the first English colony had been planted in America (at Jamestown, Va., 1607), that the Bible, in the English language, was printed. During this long period, as stated, the colonists were dependent upon the press of the old country for their supply of the sacred Scriptures. After independence had been declared, however, such was the scarcity of Bibles that Dr. Allison, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church in Philadelphia, and others, memorialized Congress on the subject, and that body, in 1777, appointed a committee to confer with printers, with the view of having published thirty thousand copies at the expense of Congress, "to be reimbursed by the sale of the books." (Journal, Sept. 11, 1777.) The difficulty of obtaining type and paper induced the committee to recommend to Congress to direct the Committee on Commerce to import, at the national expense, twenty thousand English Bibles from Holland, Scotland, or elsewhere; and Congress ordered the importation. But afterwards, when the unsettled state of the country and its commerce prevented the execution of this order, Congress resumed the subject of printing, which was referred to a committee of three, in which the Rev. George Duffield of the Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. William White of the Episcopal Church, Chaplains of Congress, assisted. And the first American edition of the Bible in the English language was printed in 1781-2, in small duodecimo form and brevier type.

This Bible was printed and published during the Revolution, and such were the difficulties attending the undertaking—apart from the disadvantages of the art of printing at that early period, compared with the great improvements and facilities of the present day—that "Mr. Aitken, in the midst of his work, was obliged upon one occasion to remove his type and materials hastily out of the city and bury them under a barn, in order to save them from destruction by the British soldiers." And yet—to quote from a communication which originally appeared in the Philadelphia *Freeman's Journal* of 1781—"under all these disadvantages, a complete, an accurate, and elegant edition of the Bible was published in this very city in four years from the time of the evacuation by the British. The very paper that has received the impression of these sacred books was manufactured in Pennsylvania; the whole is therefore purely American, and has risen, like the fabled Phœnix, from the ashes of that pile in which our enemies supposed they had consumed the liberties of America."

As peace soon after occurred, and commerce was no longer in danger, Bibles were imported in such quantities as made it necessary for Mr. Aitken to sell his under cost, and he lost by the operation "more than three thousand pounds in specie." See his memorial to Congress in 1789, in which he mentions this fact, and asks Congress to grant him "a patent, authorizing him, his heirs, and assigns, exclusively, to print the Holy Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments for the term of fourteen years within the United States," under proper restrictions, which memorial, however, was laid upon the table. But his lasting memorial is, and will be, that of having printed the first American edition of the English Bible. And though Congress did no more than superindend by committee the printing of the work, and afterward approved it and recommended it to the people of the country, yet in only so doing they showed their profound veneration for, and their high appropriation of, the sacred Scriptures; and it is to be hoped that their successors in office, as well as the successors of their constituents, through all generations, will not in any manner undervalue the religious patriotism, or the Bible whence it was drawn, of that noble body of great and good men—the priceless fruits of which we see all around us in the grand elements of our national greatness.

After the reading of the essay a vote of thanks to the author was passed, when the society adjourned.

PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.—The third annual meeting of the Philadelphia Orthopædic Hospital was held at the Institution, No. 17 South Ninth street, last evening. The report of the Board of Managers showed that 191 patients had been treated at the Hospital during the year, of whom 111 were from this city, 56 from seventeen other counties in this State, and 24 from eight other States. The cases embrace single and double club foot, club hand, curvature of the spine, knock knee, contraction of the joints, and kindred affections, including paralysis. Most of the patients, but for this charity, must have remained life-long cripples and charges upon their friends or the community.

The Treasurer's report showed that the contributions received had been barely sufficient to meet the current expenses of the year, while hundreds of cases, such as must enlist the sympathies of every philanthropist, have, for want of means and accommodation, been for the present turned away.

The managers again appeal to an ever-generous public for aid to enable them to continue their work, and, if possible, increase the usefulness of the hospital by the purchase of a more commodious building.

Contributions may be sent to any of the following gentlemen, who were unanimously elected officers for the ensuing year:—

President—Charles Macalester, No. 1016 Spruce street.

Secretary—Alfred Jones, No. 1930 Wallace street

Treasurer—Joseph C. Turnpenny, No. 813 Spruce street.

Managers—Charles Macalester, Edward Hopper, Joseph C. Turupenny, Dilwyn Parrish, Charles Ellis, Alfred Jones, Joseph Jeanes, Henry Davis, Richard K. Betts, Hon. William S. Peirce, George W. Childs, Thomas J. Husband.

Surgeons—Professor J. D. Gross, M. D., George W. Norris, M. D., Thomas G. Morton, M. D., H. Ernest Goodman, M. D., D. Hayes Agnew, M. D., S. W. Gross, M. D., S. Weir Mitchell, M. D.

CANDY STAND RIFLED.—A candy stand at Water and South streets was broken open last night and most of the stock of fruit and candy carried off. Two boys, named Frank Devlin and Samuel Binder, were subsequently arrested for being concerned in the affair, and were held for a further hearing by Alderman Devitt.

SUDDEN DEATH.—John C. McNairy, aged 42, died suddenly at his residence, No. 861 North Twentieth street, to-day at noon. The Coroner has been notified to hold an inquest.

MEETING OF THE BAR IN REFERENCE TO THE DEATH OF JOHN BRODHEAD, ESQ.—A meeting of the members of the Philadelphia bar, to take action on the death of John Brodhead, Esq., was held at one o'clock to-day in the United States District Court room.

Mr. Brodhead died on Tuesday last at Port Jervis, New York, in the 48th year of his age. He was a native of Pike county, in this State, and was admitted to the bar in this city. He did not pursue the practice of law, but engaged in other business. Between the years 1858 and 1863 he was President of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company, during which time he did much to establish and advance the prosperity of that road. Mr. Brodhead was at one time the nominee of his party for City Council, but was defeated. He was also the candidate for City Treasurer, and was defeated at the polls by Mr. Bumm. In 1860 he was a candidate for Congress against Hon. E. Joy Morris and Hon. Henry M. Fuller, in the old Second District, Mr. Morris being the successful candidate and Mr. Brodhead receiving the next highest vote. Mr. Brodhead was largely engaged in the lumbering business on a large tract of timber land in Sullivan county, New York, inherited from his father.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. George Northrop, who called Mr. Richard Vaux to the chair. Messrs. Wister and Barger acted as Secretaries. The President stated the object of the meeting briefly.

Messrs. Northrop, Mann, and Judge Ludlow were appointed a special committee, who reported a series of resolutions lamenting the loss of the member and condoling with the family on the event.

Mr. Northrop spoke of the good qualities of the deceased.

The resolutions were seconded by Judge Cadwalader in a short speech.

Judge Ludlow spoke of the large-heartedness of Mr. Brodhead, stating that he himself was indebted to the deceased on several occasions.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Judge Cadwalader, Messrs. Northrop, Randall, Valentine, McCandless, Sheppard, and the officers of the meeting were appointed a special committee to wait upon the family of the deceased.

PARTIAL ECLIPSE OF THE MOON.—The moon will rise at one minute before 5 o'clock this evening, with a partial eclipse. At present indications our citizens will not have the pleasure of witnessing this rare phenomenon, as the heavens are filled with heavy, dark clouds. The eclipse will continue until 5·47 P. M.

ALLEGED LARCENY.—William Mahoney and Thomas W. Quillen were arrested at Seventh and South streets last evening on the charge of having stolen a knit shawl and some other shawls. The accused were bound over for a further hearing by Alderman Collins.

LARCENY OF FURS.—James Allen was arrested yesterday at Seventh and Alaska streets by Officer McCullough, for the theft of a fur cape and muff. The goods were obtained from a neighboring pawnbroker's shop. Alderman Collins committed the prisoner.

CHOKED TO DEATH.—The Coroner was notified this afternoon to hold an inquest, at No. 208 South street, upon the body of a man named Brady, who choked to death while eating a piece of meat.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—A boy named McAnany was kicked in the head by a horse at Eleventh and Carpenter streets, about 11 o'clock this morning, and had his skull fractured. He was conveyed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

VULGAR FELLOW.—Sergeant Duffy yesterday afternoon arrested one Patrick McCarthy for insulting several ladies on South street. Patrick was committed by Alderman Bonsall.

GRASS BURNED.—A field of grass on the property of Mr. Pickering, at Villa Grove, was set fire to last night and consumed.

FRANKLIN SQUARE.—Workmen this morning commenced to cut down the dead trees, of which there are quite a number, in Franklin Square.

PERSONAL.—General Winfield S. Hancock and Adjutant-General Rodman are in town and stopping at the Girard House.

### PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $2000 Leh gold L... | 86¾ | 100 sh Leh N...bS. | 33⅞ |
| $1000 Sch N 6s '82,c. | 72½ | 100 do..... | 33⅞ |
| $1000 Leh 6s, '84... | 83¾ | 400 do..is.b30. | 34 |
| $5000 Am Gold..... | 110⅝ | 200 do ....b40. | 34 |
| 9 sh Penna R..... | 62⅜ | 100 do..... | 33⅞ |
| 8 sh Mech Bk..... | 31¼ | 50 sh O C & A R... | 46 |
| 21 sh Read R...is. | 49⅛ | 200 do.....b10. | 46 |
| 100 do.....b10. | 49⅛ | 5 sh Acad Mus.... | 90 |
| 100 do..... | 49⅛ | 500 sh Sham'n C.2d. | 4½ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $500 W Jersey R 7s | 98 | 500 sh Read..b30wn. | 49¼ |
| $200 Sch N 6s, 82. | 73 | 26 do .....is. | 49⅛ |
| $1100 City 6s, N...is. | 100¾ | 100 do.....49·31 | |
| $2600 Leh 6s, 84..... | 83¾ | 53 do .....is. | 49⅛ |
| $1000 Phila & E 7s.. | 85¾ | 100 do.....49·31 | |
| 100 sh O C & A R... 60d.sat10... | 46 | 4 sh Cam & Am R. | 119 |
| 100 do.....b60. | 46¾ | 100 sh Penna...b30. | 62⅛ |
| 100 do..... | 45⅞ | 60 do..... | 62¾ |
| | | 7 sh Cata Prf..... | 38 |

WHY DO
WHY DO
WHY DO

people come from all parts of the city to buy CARPETS at the Arch Street Carpet Store? Because they are *good* and cheap! Remember the place, No. 832 Arch street, two doors below Ninth.

WILLIAM GETTY.

TO-NIGHT—BENEFIT OF D'ATALIE, ANGELA, and YOUNG ZEPHYR, at CIRCUS. See advertisement. 1t

MILLINERY.

MRS. R. DILLON,

NOS. 323 AND 331 SOUTH STREET.

FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE VEILS.

Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Silks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods. 1 4

NAVY PAYMASTER'S OFFICE, No. 427 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1871.

Sealed Proposals, endorsed "Proposals, Construction and Repairs," will be received at this office until 1 P. M. MONDAY, the sixteenth day of January, 1871, for the following supplies, which must be of the very best quality, to be delivered at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, *free of charge*, subject to the usual conditions of inspection, approval, etc., viz.:—

One (1) Planer, to plane 30 inches wide by 30 inches high and eight feet long; to be put up in complete running order, with shafting, belting, pulleys, etc.

One (1) twelve (12) inch Shaping Maching, to be put up, etc., as above.

One (1) Lathe, to swing 22 inches over V slides, and 14 inches over rest carriages, etc.

Full specifications of the requirements in the above tools can be seen on application at this Office, or to the Naval Constructor at the Navy Yard.

Bidders must state in their bids the time within which the articles can be delivered. Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the above, in conformity with stipulations on the blank forms for bids, to be had at this office; otherwise bids will not be entertained.

A. W. RUSSELL,
1 6 fmw3t Paymaster U. S. Navy.

GETTY'S CARPET STORE.
No. 832 ARCH STREET.

Having purchased the stock now on hand at a very low price, I am prepared to offer

GREAT BARGAINS IN
BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN
AND VENETIAN CARPETS.

Also, in OIL CLOTHS. Remnants in Brussels at $1 per yard; remnants in Ingrain at 50 to 75 cents; remnants of Oil Cloth at 25 to 50 cents; Druggets for $8, old price $10 and $12.

REMEMBER THE PLACE,
No. 832 ARCH Street, two doors below Ninth, south side.
(1 6 strp
WILLIAM GETTY.

# THIRD EDITION

## The Illinois Revenue Troubles.

## Orville Grant Interiewed

## Republicanism in Delaware.

## Railway Accidents In the South.

## LATER FROM EUROPE

## The Battle of the Seine.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**Particulars of the Battle on the Seine.**

LONDON, Jan. 5.—(Special to the New York *Evening Telegram*)—A despatch from Havre of January 5, morning, confirms the despatch already published of a great battle on the left bank of the Seine. The battle was of a very fierce and sanguinary character, and lasted several hours, but as far as can be ascertained no decided advantage was gained. The loss of the Prussians was very heavy and the French troops showed remarkable spirit and daring.

### *FROM THE WEST.*

**Orville Grant Interviewed.**

CHICAGO, Jan. 6 —The *Republican* this morning gives an interview with Orville Grant concerning the charges against Supervisor Bloomfield and Collector Jussen, preferred in a private letter telegraphed from Washington to the Cincinnati *Commercial*. While acknowledging that he wrote a similar letter some time ago, he expresses regret at the publicity of it and the injury done to those officers, whom he now fully exonerates.

He says:—"When that letter was written I was misinformed and prejudiced against both gentlemen. I have since found that I did not rightly understand the matter at all, and I wrote not long since a letter to the President expressing my regret for having unintentionally prejudiced him against honorable men and good officers, and also in that last letter recommended that Bloomfield and Jussen be retained in office."

Mr. Grant very frankly apologizes to Bloomfield and Jussen, who are regarded here by Republicans as highly honorable, who are also gratified that the President's retention of these men in office is so well explained. In reply to a question by the reporter that the President would be much annoyed over the publication of the letter. Mr. Grant said, "Yes, of course he will that annoys me more than my own personal feelings in the matter. My near relation to the President has always up to this time kept me out of even meddling with political matters. As I said before, I am a plain business man and know nothing about politics. The President has enough to worry him without having me dragged into public notice. I am very sorry for the whole thing."

### *FROM THE SOUTH.*

**The Railroad Accident in Tennessee.**

MEMPHIS, Jan. 6.—The officers of the various railroads here, after an inspection of the late railroad disaster, publish a card exonerating the officers of the road from all blame, as the breaking of the axle could not have been foreseen. All the wounded are doing well, and it is believed they will all recover.

**Accident on the Mississippi Central.**

Another accident occurred to the express train for New Orleans on the Mississippi Central Railroad south of Grenada last night, caused by the train running off the track. Three cars were crushed. Louis Marble, the engineer, was severely and probably fatally injured. The fireman was also injured, but the passengers fortunately escaped.

**Prisoners Sentenced.**

During the term of the Circuit Court just ended, fifteen persons were sentenced to the penitentiary, the aggregate of whose terms is seventy-eight years. One man named Horace Crawford, convicted of murder in the first degree, was sentenced for life.

### *FROM DELAWARE.*

**A Renegade Republican.**

*Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.*

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 6.—At the regular meeting of the City Council, held last evening, George H. Walter, a Republican member, was nominated for Superintendent of the Water Works by the Democrats; and, by means of voting for himself with the Democrats in opposition to the Republicans, was elected. Walter thereupon voted with the Democrats to repeal the ordinance creating a Paid Fire Department, which had been recently passed by a strict party vote when the Republicans only had a majority of one.

### N. Y. MONEY MARKET OF YESTERDAY.

*From the Herald.*

"The disbursement of currency by the Sub-Treasury in payment for the bonds purchased yesterday, as well as the daily increasing reserve of the banks, led to considerable relaxation in the money market, but the change was in tone rather than in rates. Seven, gold, was paid early in the day, but the business of the afternoon was generally at seven, currency. Towards 3 o'clock large balances were suddenly offered at as low as six per cent., but without takers, as accounts had been made up early. Among the Government dealers the rate was six to seven per cent.

"Commercial paper was dull and buyers manifested more caution, owing to the recent suspension of Messrs. Gardner, Bacon & Co., a prominent and reputed wealthy cotton commission house, and reports of further failures in Boston and Chicago. The *Evening Telegram* of to-night says:—

"The failure of Gardner, Bacon & Co. is the subject of much discussion in Wall street circles to-day, and excites considerable surprise, as the firm was thought to be wealthy. It is stated that their present embarrassment is one of the consequences of the suspension of the Ames Plough Company, and of kindred operations in Union Pacific on the part of the senior partner, such as produced the failure of Oakes Ames. They were intimately associated in business, and ex-Governor Gardner is a director of the New Orleans, Mobile, and Chattanooga Railroad, which is now endeavoring to negotiate a loan, of which Oakes Ames is one of the trustees, of £600,000 in the London market. The conviction is freely expressed that the firm will come out all right, the senior partner, it is farther said, having large sums invested in various dry goods jobbing houses in town.'

"Foreign exchange was firmer, and at the close sterling was quoted 109@109¼ for prime bankers' sixty-day bills and 109¾@109⅝ for sight.

"The Government list, despite a sharp improvement in the last quotations of the European market, was heavy and prices gradually settled down ¼@⅝ per cent. At the close the decline seemed to have been arrested, for the market left off strong.

"The gold market was stagnant, even the sale of the Government treasure failing to arouse more than transitory interest. The bids were twenty-two in number for a total of $3,605,500 in gold at 110·60@110·01. The award was made at 110·60@110·51. While the maaket was generally dull its activity was intensified, if the expression be permitted, by the absence of to-day's London quotations, the cable again failing to work. The only prices were 110¼ and 110⅝."

# FOURTH EDITION

## The Recent Fighting in France.

## Terrific Series at tles.

## Matters at Washington.

## Disaster on the Mississippi.

## ANOTHER HOTEL BURNED

## Panic Among the Guests.

## Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

### *FROM EUROPE.*

**Battle on the Seine.**

LONDON, Jan. 5.—General Manteuffel telegraphs from Amiens on the 3d instant that General Bentheim, with troops from the 1st Army Corps, attacked the French early on the morning of that day Tuesday) on the left bank of the Seine and captured three cannon, three flags, and five hundred prisoners. General Bentheim himself telegraphs from Elouen on the 4th confirming the above intelligence, and adds that he has pursued the enemy beyond Bourgachard. The battle lasted throughout the day.

**The Bombardment of Paris.**

VERSAILLES, Jan. 4, via London, Jan. 5.—The bombardment of the southern forts of Paris was to have commenced at 9 o'clock this (Thursday) morning.

### *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**Naval Orders.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Passed Assistant Surgeon D. S. McMurtrie is ordered to the Naval Academy. Assistant Surgeon Jerome Kidder is ordered to the Naval Hospital at New York. Lieutenant C. M. Anthony is detached from the Idaho and placed on waiting orders. Master Charles P. Hutchings, from the Asiatic fleet, and placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Surgeon W. S. Borien, from the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Massachusetts, and granted leave. Passed Assistant Surgeon James Flint, from the Naval Academy, on the 14th instant, and ordered to Boston Navy Yard. Passed Assistant Surgeon Winslow, from the Boston Yard, and ordered to Chelsea Naval Hospital.

**Rivers and Harbors.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

The Select Committee on Commerce, who have charge of the bill for the improvement of rivers and harbors, are nearly ready to report. They have in some instances exceeded the estimates of the engineers.

The debate on

**Paraguay**

is still progressing in the House, the Senate not being in session. Large numbers of Senators are at

**The White House.**

The President has a

**Special Message**

on the condition of the Southern States nearly ready, and will send it to the Senate on Monday.

### *FROM THE WEST.*

**German Meeting at St. Louis.**

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 6.—A numerously attended meeting of Germans was held last night, at which resolutions strongly protesting against the Government selling arms to France were unanimously adopted.

**Destructive Fire in Missouri.**

An entire block of business and other houses in Plattsburg, Mo., were burned yesterday. Loss not reported.

**The Cherokee Nation in Trouble.**

A member of the Cherokee National Council, now in this city, states that an order passed that body granting to the Atlantic and Pacific Railway the right of way through lands of the Cherokee Nation; also, the right to cut timber for the construction of the road.

**Steamer Sunk in the Mississippi.**

CAIRO, Ill., Jan. 6.—The steamer Minneola brings intelligence of the sinking of the H. S. Turner near Island No. 16 on Wednesday night. She struck a hidden obstruction, supposed to be a sunken flat, and lies near shore badly twisted, with water up to her boiler deck. No lives were lost, but the cargo, chiefly sugar, is a total loss. Captain Rusk thinks she can be saved.

**A Broken Shaft.**

The towboat Sam Parker and barges, with 1700 bales of cotton for Cincinnati, is lying at Island No. 26 with a broken shaft.

**Hotel Burned at Dayton, Ohio.**

DAYTON, Ohio., Jan. 6.—At about 3 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the Beckel House, in the third story. Many of the guests and boarders were compelled to fly in their night-dresses. The efficiency of the Holly Water Works saved the whole block. Nobody was hurt. The loss is over $10,000. The hotel is to be closed for repairs.

There was a

**Brilliant Wedding.**

at the Episcopal Church last evening. The parties were Mr. Henry Parrott and Miss Mary Young, of the oldest families in the Miami Valley.

### *FROM NEW YORK.*

**Pretended Cable News.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Despatches alleged to bear date of London, Jan. 6, have to-day been furnished to bankers and others. The latest advices by cable are London, afternoon of the 5th. A portion, if not all, of the pretended news is taken from New York papers of to-day.

**Health of Sir R Murchison.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—English papers of Dec. 22 state that Sir R. Murchison is out of danger, but much shook by his recent indisposition.

**Reported Safety of Dr. Livingstone.**

There is a report that Dr. Livingstone has arrived at Mozambique, and was waiting a vessel bound to England.

**Obituary.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—General Samuel T. Richards, of Warrensburg, died this morning.

**Baltimore Produce Market.**

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—Cotton heavy; middling uplands, 14¾@14¾c.; low middling, 14¼@14¾c. Flour active, and City Mills high grades advanced 25@50c. Howard street superfine, $5@5·50; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $6·75@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5·50@6·75; do. extra, $6·50@7·75; do. family, $8@10·50; Western superfine, $5@5·25; do. extra, $6@6 62½; do. family, $6·75@7·50. Wheat firm and stock scarce, but prices are entirely unchanged. Corn firm; white, 80@81c.; yellow, 78c. Oats firm at 56c. Mess Pork firmer and in improved demand at $20 50. Bacon firmer, with an improved demand; rib sides, 11½c.; clear rib, 12c.; shoulders, 9½c.; hams, 16@18c. Lard dull at 12½c. Whisky quiet at 91@92c.

## CONGRESS.

**FORTY-FIRST TERM—THIRD SESSION.**

**House of Representatives.**

*Continued from First Page.*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Mr. Sargent advocated the resolutions, and denounced the sanguinary character of the late President Lopez.

Mr. Beck also supported the resolutions, and criticized severely the action of Admirals Godon and Davis.

Mr. Dawes regretted the necessity of voting on the resolution censuring Admirals Godon and Davis, but said that he could not vote no without approving their conduct, and he could not in his heart say that he did approve it.

Mr. Banks, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, said that the resolution had been drawn very mild by the committee, and did not amount to a censure on any naval officer. The language was that these officers had failed to discharge their duty. The reason why they failed to discharge their duty was the fault of the Navy Department, and it was against the policy of the department that the Committee on Foreign Affairs protested most solemnly. On that point he quoted from the testimony of Admiral Porter, showing that naval officers may disregard the advice of United States Ministers, and were not to be governed by it unless they had instructions from the Navy Department.

He also quoted the following paragraph from Admiral Porter's testimony:—"We look upon it that a minister is sent abroad to preserve peace, and not to make war; and naval officers having so much intercourse, with the world consider that they are perhaps as well informed about diplomatic matters as persons who have entered upon their diplomatic duties for the first time. Now in England it is different.

"There persons are educated for the diplomatic profession, and a British naval officer in many cases is put under the orders of the minister. In case we had any difficulty with a foreign power, the Navy Department would instruct the admirals at that point to co-operate with the minister in that particular case, but in no other case."

Mr. Banks went on to say that the committee did not censure Admiral Godon or Admiral Davis, but censured the practice and policy of the Navy Department, which set itself up against the State Department and against the Government of the country, and assumed to hold itself the judge of what should be done for American citizens in foreign countries.

Mr. Maynard offered an additional resolution, censuring Fleet Captain Ramsey and Lieutenant Commander Kirtland for going to the camp of Lopez and acting with the inquisitors who extorted false confessions from Bliss and Masterman, an act in which they were guilty of a grave offense, dishonoring to the American navy and to the country, and for which they merit the censure of the House. He spoke in support of the resolution.

Mr. Farnsworth offered an additional resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to institute proceedings by court of inquiry or court martial for the trial of Admirals Godon and Davis for the offenses described in the report. He said that if these officers had only carried out the order of their chief, then these resolutions should not be passed, no matter how mild they were. They should not be even mildly censured, but should be commended for doing their duty.

Mr. Wood referred to the whole matter as a mere controversy between individuals, and argued that the whole trouble grew out of the vagueness and indefiteness of the law governing the relations between the diplomatic and naval officers of the Government. Under these circumstances he did not wish the House to pass censure on either party. If the officers of the navy had done wrong they should be court-martialled; but for the House of Representatives to act as a court of inquiry and punish naval officers without having all the testimony and facts before them was wrong in principle and dangerous in practice. He was therefore in favor of laying the whole subject on the table, and he hoped the House would take that course.

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, Jan. 6.—Cotton dull and nominal; sales 2400 bales uplands at 15c.; Orleans at 15¾c.; Flour easier but unchanged; sales of 11,000 bbls. Wheat dull and market favors buyers. Corn firmer; sales 34,000 bushels new mixed Western at 78@79c. Oats firmer; sales 19,000 bushels Ohio at 61@62½c. Beef quiet. Pork steady. Lard dull; steam, 11½@12¾c.; kettle, 12½@12¾c. Whisky dull and declining.

THE STRONGEST AND BEST-SECURED, AS WELL AS MOST PROFITABLE INVESTMENT NOW OFFERED IN THE MARKET.

## 7 PER CENT. GOLD
## First Mortgage Bonds,

Coupon or Registered, and free of U. S. Tax,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD,

ISSUED BY THE

**Burlington, Cedar Rapids, and Minnesota R. R. Co.**

The small remaining balance of the Loan for sale

**At 90 and Accrued Interest in Currency.**

Interest payable May and November.

J. EDGAR THOMSON,
CHARLES L. FROST, } Trustees.

The bonds are issued at $20,000 per mile against the portion only of the line fully completed and equipped.

The greater part of the road is already in operation, and the present earnings are largely in excess of the operating expenses and interest on the bonds. The balance of the work necessary to establish through connections, thereby shortening the distance between St. Paul and Chicago 45 miles, and 90 miles to St. Louis, is rapidly progressing, in time for the movement of the coming grain crops, which, it is estimated, will double the present income of the road.

The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled and richest portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as, in every respect, an undoubted security. A small quantity of the issue only remains unsold, and when the enterprise is completed, which will be this fall, an immediate advance over subscription price may be looked for.

The bonds have fifty years to run, are convertible at the option of the holder into the stock of the Company at par, and the payment of the principal is provided for by a sinking fund